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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, DECEMBER 17, 1898.

No. 25

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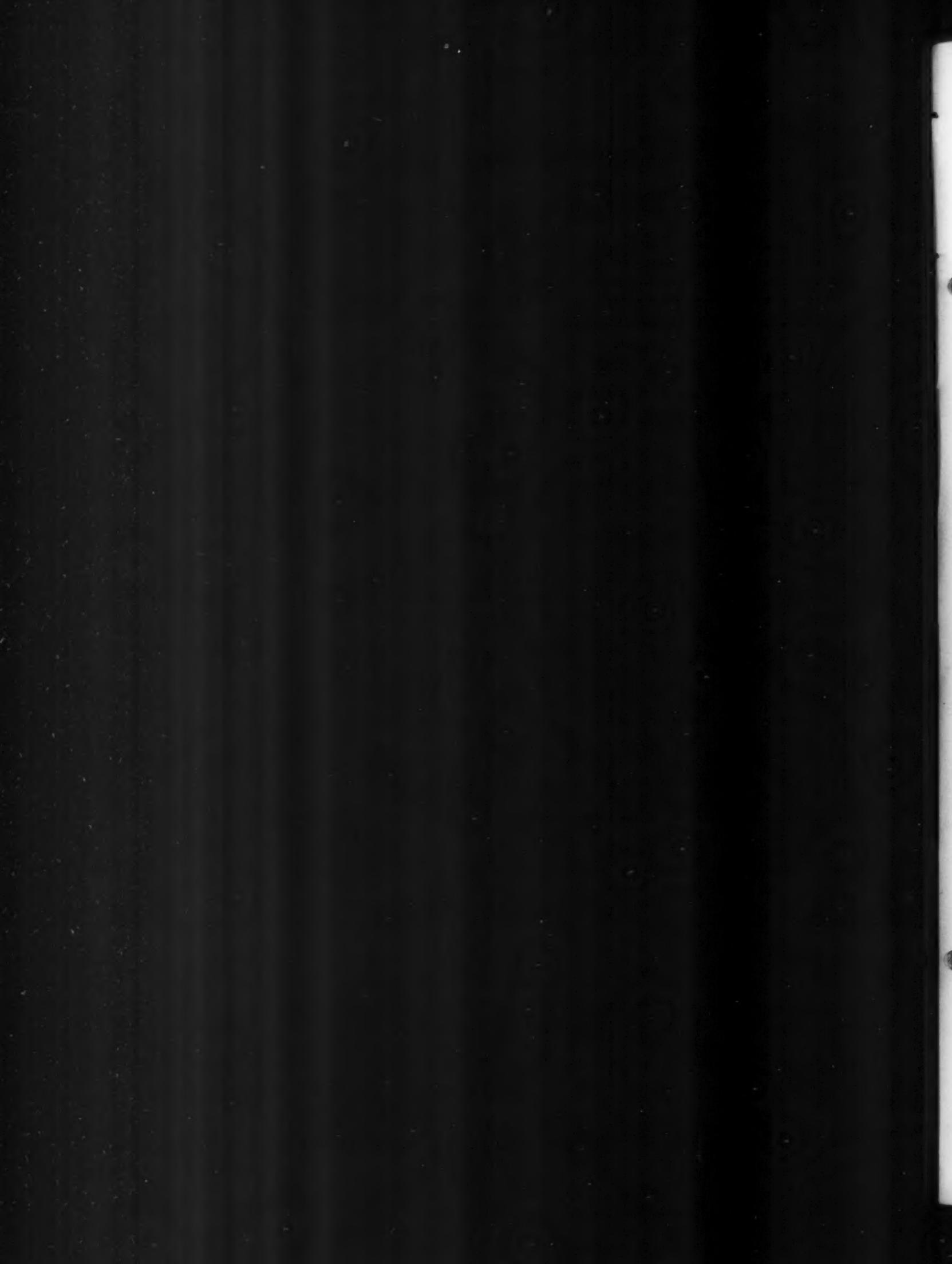
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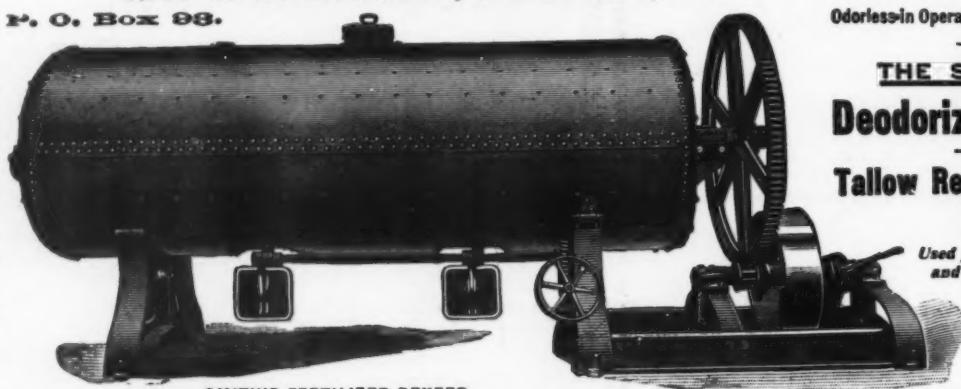
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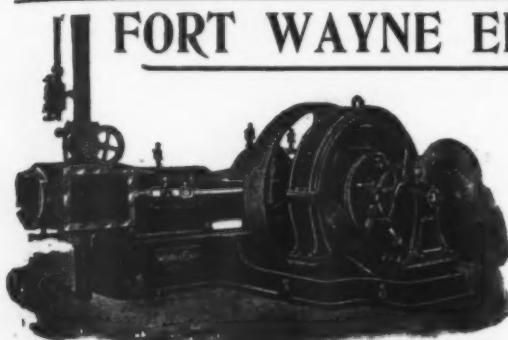
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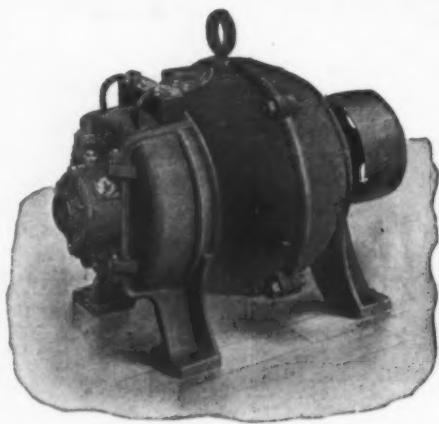
Cudahy Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. two 150-ton machines
Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 100-ton machine
Plankinton Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. (second order) one 150-ton machine
F. U. Gross & Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 35-ton machine
R. Gums & Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 25-ton machine
L. Frank & Son Packing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 25-ton machine
The Kretschmar Co., Milwaukee, Wis. one 5-ton machine
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. one 10-ton machine
O. F. Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill. (second order) one 20-ton machine
Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 400-ton machine
Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 200-ton machine
Fairbank Canning Co., Chicago, Ill. one double 200-ton machine
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. one 75-ton machine
Thos. J. Lipton Co., Chicago, Ill. (second order) one 75-ton machine

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● John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia. one 150-ton machine
● Brittan & Co., Marshalltown, Ia. one 50-ton machine
● Cudahy Packing Co., South Omaha, Neb. one 150-ton machine
● Lincoln Packing Co., West Lincoln, Neb. one 75-ton machine
● Chicago Packing & Prov. Co., Nebraska City, Neb. one 50-ton machine
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● J. Fleischhauer & Bro., New York, N. Y. one 50-ton machine
● Thomas Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa. one 35-ton machine
● Jos. Ober, Lehighton, Pa. one 50-ton machine
● Butchers' Slaughtering & Melting Ass'n, Brighton, Mass. one 75-ton machine
● Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont., Canada. one 75-ton machine

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Ammonia Fittings	Lob, Herman & Co.	U. S. Mineral Wool Co.	Chicago & N. W. Ry.
Tight Joint Co.	Maury, F. W., & Co.	Western Mineral Wool Co.	
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Lees Sons & Co.	Oliver, Stephen B.	Borgmann, Emil.	C. V. Hill & Co.
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Assyrian Asphalt Co.	American Cotton Oil Co.	John H. Hartog & Co.	Safe Deposit and Storage.
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Bone Crushers.	(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)	The Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.	Emil Borgmann.
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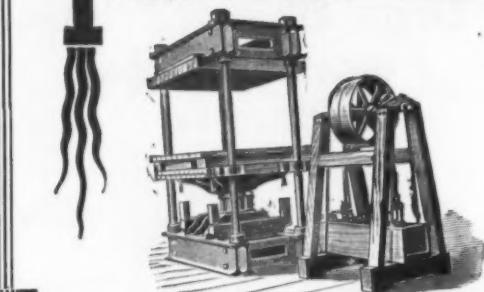
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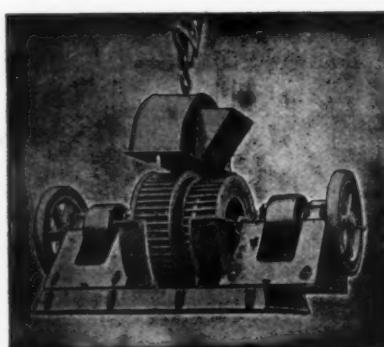
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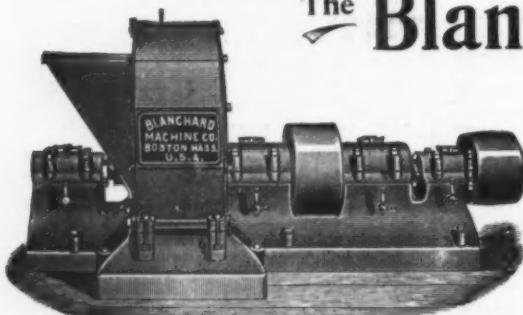
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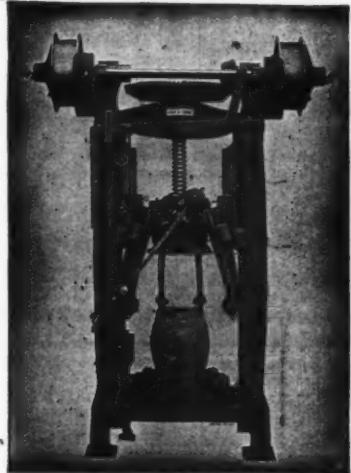
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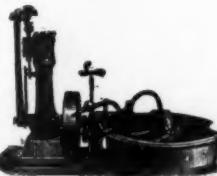
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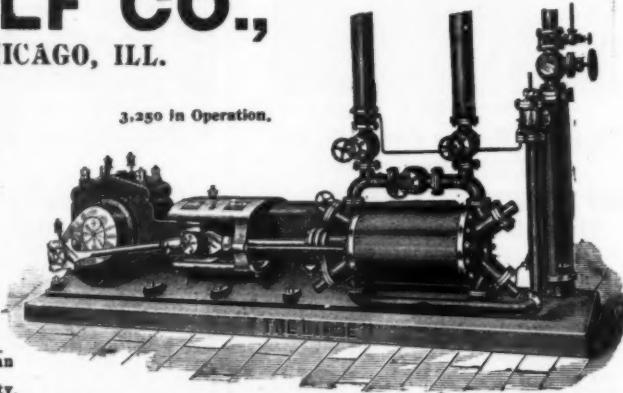
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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited, and the cooperation of all packers, mill owners, and superintendents, managers, employees and other thinkers is earnestly desired. Clear, concise articles are especially welcome. News items, local newspaper clippings or any information likely to interest the trade will be thankfully received.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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GREETING.

We are on the eve of another Christmas and another New Year, and we find no little pleasure in extending to our friends and their friends the compliments of the season coupled with the wish that their holiday may be a festive one and that the new year may double and triple the prosperity of the old. The Christmas season has many charms, many pleasures, and affords ample opportunity for contemplation. It is the time of the year when men reach down into their souls and honestly wish their neighbors well. Pity it is that this feeling of charity does not last beyond a few prescribed weeks, but then we must be thankful even for small blessings.

To all once more we wish the compliments of the season.

THE BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

The situation in packinghouse matters in the West for the last month was, and still is, a singular one, possibly without its equal in the history of the industry. All natural conditions point to prosperity, while actual results are just the opposite. It is an open secret that the fundamental cause exists in a "fight," which influences alike the price of live hogs and their products, and forces the sale of both at prices not compatible with the laws of supply and demand.

It is painful to "The National Provisioner" as the organ of the packing trade to record this bitter quarrel. But we are informed that it is intended to be a fight to the finish. The moment has arrived, therefore, when we owe it to ourselves and to the trade generally, both at home and abroad, to strike the keynote of warning. We mention no names. The quarrel lies between two houses which we shall designate as Y and Z in contradistinction to the usual A and B. The merits of the relation between the two we shall not go into, owing to the circumstance that the real "casus belli" is generally understood to be distinctly of a personal character, indirectly bearing on social matters. If, however, this latter report is correct we unhesitatingly say that the difficulty is all the more unfortunate and all the more open to stricture.

For the sake of those interested, and knowing them as we do, we wish to believe that at least this feature of the trouble has no foundation. It would be a battle of pygmies, and not of giants, if this were true. Y has done remarkably well, both socially and financially, and Z has no cause to complain of being behind in either respect. Dismissing, for the present, this aspect of the unpleasantness as unworthy, we come to the question of legitimate competition, and, when practically every one in the trade agrees that both hogs and their product are being sold at prices not consistent or in keeping with market conditions, we have the evidence of artificiality and ruinous competition which not alone adversely affects the immediate participants in the quarrel, but a great many others engaged in the same line of business. We believe that there is no single man nor corporation strong enough to pervert for a long time the natural condition of any trade without being sorry

for it in the end. Stop the fight, gentlemen, for the good of the trade and for the good of your own business.

NOVEMBER'S EXPORTS.

The November returns of exports, corrected to the 9th inst., are before us. In cattle shipments the figures show that November last fell short of 1897 by about 7,000 head. For the eleven months ending November, 1898, the total shipments were 331,670 head, as against 379,101 head in 1897.

The live hog is a small item on the export list, but the eleven months ending November, 1898, show an increase over the corresponding period of 1897 by a little less than 2,000 head.

Canned beef exports are still behind last year's figures, although last month shows an improvement over the corresponding month of 1897 by some two million pounds. The figures for the eleven months to the end of November, 1898, are 31,699,679 pounds, as against 37,270,253 pounds in the corresponding eleven months of 1897.

The total shipments of fresh beef in November last also show an increase over November of 1897 by over 1,000,000 pounds, but for the eleven months of 1898 the difference from the same period of 1897 is approximately 13,000,000 pounds in favor of the latter year.

Salted beef exports, both for the month of November and for the year, show an increase, the figures being: Eleven months ending November, 1897—39,302,583 pounds; eleven months ending November, 1898—43,634,632 pounds; November, 1897—3,163,805 pounds; November, 1898—5,670,299 pounds.

Tallow exports continue to increase in volume. In November, 1897, the total shipments were 3,285,809 pounds, as against 7,310,134 pounds in 1898. For the eleven months ending last month the figures were 95,546,760 pounds, against 47,773,813 pounds in 1897.

Bacon exports fell off last month. The total for 1897 was 51,269,122 pounds, and for 1898, 43,030,352 pounds. For the eleven months of last year, ending November, the total was 516,718,142 pounds, while for the eleven months ending last November the total was 566,752,503 pounds.

The exports of hams show an increase both for last month and for the eleven months, the figures being: November, 1897—11,292,123 pounds; November, 1898—15,695,599 pounds; eleven months ending November, 1897—155,277,879 pounds; eleven months ending November, 1898—199,233,948 pounds.

Pork exports continue to increase. In November last the shipments totalled 17,236,764 pounds, against 5,859,994 pounds. For the eleven months of 1898, ending November, the total shipments were 118,633,815 pounds, against 63,445,137 pounds in the corresponding period of 1898.

Lard is also well up on the advance list. In November of 1897 we sent abroad 49,452,065 pounds, and in November of this year 68,183,550 pounds. In the year ending November, 1897, the shipments were 546,992,207 pounds, against 647,052,449 pounds in 1898.

In the side products we find that the total exports of oleo oil in November last amounted to 8,287,594 pounds, against 9,506,635 pounds in November, 1897. For the eleven months ending last November the oil shipped abroad totalled 125,539,917 pounds, against 106,479,689 pounds in the corresponding period of the current year.

The summary on the whole shows that export trade in November picked up considerably, although it is more than likely that the totals for the year, particularly in some grades of goods, will fall below those of 1897.

The competition existing among the big Western packinghouses, and now more keen than ever, has extended to Cuba and Porto Rico. We are informed that coolers will be erected on both islands by Chicago concerns in addition to the one erected in Santiago at the beginning of the war. The enterprise of our packers seems to know no limit.

Our geographical position is infinitely better and cheaper freights and other details resulting from a shorter sea passage are in our favor. What is the trouble? In this connection, we are glad to note a big shipment of live sheep from Baltimore for Liverpool last week. This is the first from that port in many months.

It is a funny coincidence that just as it is announced that butter is being made from peanuts, another statement arrives to the effect that eggs are being made from milk.—Sioux City Daily Tribune.

It is not nearly as funny as the fact that a great many of these stories are made out of whole cloth.

A meat famine is reported from Africa. Such a statement certainly evidences the advance of civilization and the decline of cannibalism. Time was when the average African of the interior was happy if there was a good, healthy missionary in sight.

Four associations devoted to stock breeding met in Rochester, N. Y., during the week and exchanged some very interesting views on the production of beef and its relation to breeding and feeding. Such gatherings as this always do good.

The month from about the middle of December to the middle of January, embracing as it does the Christmas and New Year's holidays, ought to be more profitable for slaughterers and retailers than any other two months in the year.

Hark! hark! the packers bark,
The hogs are coming to town,
Thousands by rail, thousands by road,
But prices will not down.
Wherefore, gentlemen? Will no one rise to explain?

The situation in regard to the commercial relations existing between the United States and Germany seems to be improving; in fact, there is every indication that they are. Diplomacy is a wonderful art when properly handled.

The packing and slaughtering trades ought

to be organized in every State in the Union. Pure food laws—State and national—are considerably talked about and for many reasons should be watched by an organized industry.

It is folly to sell meat or anything else below the point of profit, therefore, it seems to us that the fight now in progress between the wholesalers and retailers of Cleveland ought to be called off.

If Uncle Sam should take it into his head to adopt retaliation with Germany there would be a great deal of wines and other goods "made in Germany" cut off the lists of imports.

Modern ideas of packing cannot be carried out without modern machinery. The same remark applies to the preparation of cotton oil, tallow, greases, fertilizers, etc.

Good resolutions for 1898 are now in order. The life of the average New Year resolution is about two weeks. Sometimes less, but never more.

The true story of modern competition in the Western packing trade would fill a large sized book. Some of the details would read like fiction.

The killings at Ottumwa are unusually large. We extend our congratulations and trust prices are on a parity.

In view of the enormous exports of tallow one might expect to see prices somewhat better.

Friday's Closings.

COTTONSEFD OIL.—The situation is firm but quieter. Ordinary prime yellow, 21½@22; choice ditto, at 22½@23; good off grade, at 20½.

OLEO STEARINE.—Firmly held at 5½ in Chicago, with 5 bid. In New York, steady at 5½.

TALLOW.—There is a firm market without change in any particular for the day from our review. City, in hogsheads, 3½ bid and 3 9-16 asked, and special lots of city at 3 9-16.

GREASE.—Sales of 250 tcs. brown at 2%; 125 tcs. yellow at 2%, with bone at 3 1-16 bid and 3½ asked, and No. 2 bone at 2%.

Armour's Exquisite Calendar.

One of the most artistic calendars for 1899 of the many which have come to our notice, is that of Armour & Co., of Chicago.

It is correctly styled "Armour's Army and Navy Calendar." It is composed of six cards of convenient size on which appear respectively two months of the year, and which are secured by a tasty red, white and blue silk ribbon. On each of the six cards are beautiful lithographs of officers of the army and navy, and beautiful maidens. "Sweet Moments" represents a young lady placing a nosegay in the buttonhole of her soldier boy; "A Loving Message" portrays the happy smile on the face of the wounded young captain receiving a missive from the hands of a Red Cross nurse; "A Great Treat" shows a cavalryman about to enjoy a cigar, while a pretty girl holds ready the lighted match; "Must it be Good-bye?" is a handsome young naval officer lingering over the "sweet sorrow" of the parting with his sweetheart; "Taking His Last Charm" and "The New Recruit" are the titles of the others, and they, like their predecessors, are tasty and elegant.

On the reverse of the several parts of the calendar are set forth the merits of Armour's numerous products, while the fact is brought out elsewhere that the whole artistic structure was "printed in America."

It cost considerable to design and print the calendars, and it costs considerable to circulate them. The whole thing is a pretty and useful souvenir of Armour & Co.'s patriotism, enterprise and exquisite taste. The calendar will be especially welcomed by army and navy officers who will have an opportunity, if they did not before, of admiring Armour & Co. from an intellectual standpoint as they have for some time from a gastronomical one.

Barrett Packing Co.'s Plant to be Sold.

The plant of the Barrett Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., corner of North Broadway and Warren streets, will be sold to the highest bidder. The proprietors are: Alex. Landau, president; Edward P. Barrett, vice-president, and Joachim Abeles, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Landau is a wholesale grocer, dealer in hides, skins and tallow and general butcher supplies, while Mr. Barrett is a well-known dressed beef salesman. Mr. Abeles was formerly a manufacturer. These gentlemen established the Barrett Packing Co. less than a year ago, and expended about \$27,000 on the plant. They slaughtered cattle only. The president and secretary failed to agree. The court declined to entertain bankruptcy proceedings on account of the favorable showing of the firm. An agreement has finally been reached between the opposing gentlemen that the property shall be sold to the highest bidder. Mr. Barrett goes with Swift and Company next month.

A New Trading Company.

Albany, December 16.—The North American Commercial Company, of Brooklyn, capitalized at \$14,000,000, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State today. The company is to deal in the products of the United States and the West Indies. Its directors are Charles Borda, Jay Leiser and Paul Eugene Jones, of Brooklyn. A tax of \$17,500 was paid.

All franchises granted by the outgoing Spanish authorities in Cuba have been held up and virtually revoked.

Mr. Kilbourne in the Metropolis.

Mr. L. B. Kilbourne, the general manager of the Illinois Creamery Co., of Elgin, Ill., the excellence and purity of which company's butter is so well known, was a welcome visitor at the New York offices of "The National Provisioner" this week. Mr. Kilbourne is in the metropolis on a brief business trip. He reports a large demand for his company's products and that the business is flourishing.

Important Decision.

In the Jefferson County (Md.) Circuit Court the case of the corporation of Charlestown against W. S. Merchant for maintaining a slaughterhouse within the corporate limits, was decided in favor of the defendant. Judge Faulkner held that the village ordinance prohibiting the killing of animals was unreasonable, and the decision is considered a big victory for the owners of slaughterhouses.

Commerce Must Wait on Treaty.

There will be no commercial treaties or relations with Spain until the treaty of peace has been signed. The Spaniards take this position in relation to commerce.

C. C. Gibson, E. T. Matthews, L. H. Matthews, H. Hall, William Osborne Coleman, D. F. Vaughan, J. B. Slade and others have incorporated the Magnolia Oil Mill & Manufacturing Co., at Magnolia, Miss., with a capital of \$30,000. The company proposes operating a cottonseed oil mill, manufacturing cottonseed products, ice, etc.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in lbs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

WIDENING DEALINGS — OUTSIDE SPECULATION STRONGER — THE DRIFT TO BETTER PRICES — PACKERS MORE DISPOSED TO BUY.

The claim that has been made in our reviews for some time that the market could be easily sent to a stronger basis whenever the outsiders cared to step into it for bull turns has been clear this week in a general way. It has been regarded all along that some advance in prices was probable at any time on the statistical position and the general outlook of export trading, yet at the same time it has not been looked upon as likely that a straight course to higher prices would be marked out this side of the new year. There is no question but that it would be easy now to force a decided and permanent upward movement and that there would be needed only stability to the interest over buying. But at the same time there is the consideration that it is not probable that outside speculators will have a determined front at once. The interest over trading by the country has for so long a time been satisfied with small profits that it is not likely at once to get away from the recent held method, and while at present it is on the long side instead of, as a little while since, on the short side of general deals, yet it is as anxious to close out and take in any moderate profits as when the situation had less prominent influences for strength. But within two or three days it has been observed that where there was here and there a disposition to wind up contracts and get out, upon some favorable drift of prices, that a new line of buyers was steadily coming in and that the stuff was quickly grasped by them for a further turn to better figures. East and West the feeling has spread among speculators that hog products possibly offer more encouraging features for strong figures than most other commodities, while buying orders consequently are becoming more numerous. The situation, however, is not as yet decidedly buoyant, while it is likely for a little while yet to have reactions in the instability of holdings and the nervousness over lack of decided support to a position, however secure it would seem to be under the generally moderate stocks and the well known liberal export wants. The selling has been done by the packers here and there, not all of them, however, willing to meet demands upon the current basis of values, while some of them have been strong buyers, and otherwise made up by the unloading of contracts which show profits. While the general speculative trading has been growing the past week, it is fair in volume only by comparison with the slackness over dealings which had characterized the position for some time, while it would have to assume much more extensive proportions to give the necessary vitality to affairs for decidedly higher figures. While some of the packers have been selling this week there has been, as before remarked, by the others buying, and which latter included a strong interest, while in no material way has there been a disposition to put more of the stuff upon the market than necessary to keep de-

mands from crowding prices still higher. It is an unfortunate time in some respects to have a markedly bullish market on the products. There are too many hogs coming in, and hogs are too high now for the products, while the confident tone that has been brought out latterly for the products has made the swine market correspondingly firm. The receipts of hogs this week have been steadily remarkably large, and decidedly in excess of those at this time last year, while it is clear that they are being hurried forward, as had been regarded as probable, and that an earlier period than usual could be seized upon this year for more confident surroundings of the position in a doing away with exceptional receipts of the swine. It is quite probable that the packers all around would a little later on in the season allow the position to feel the full effect from the moderate stocks of the products and the good export demands, but naturally at present with the large supplies of swine and their too strong price are not altogether helping the firmer movement along, however some of them may be buyers, but who may unload when more material profits are shown, especially if there should be large supplies of the swine for a protracted time, or suddenly. Where there have been any holdings of the May option the disposition has been to protect them when small reactions have occurred, as there is especial confidence upon that month, while it has been astonishing how well the January option has been held even upon days in the week when the receipts of swine have been about the largest of the season. It is the fact that reactions have been only of a trifling character with the enormous receipts of hogs right along, that there is obtained a good idea of the undercurrent of confidence over the position, and especially as the outsiders have not only not been dismayed by the swine supplies, but have increased their buying orders. The export demands are keeping up well from the Continent, while there has been more inquiry from English markets for the week. There is quite as much export trading as looked for with the approaching holiday period, while all reports are highly encouraging for the movement keeping up in quite as full volume as latterly, even with stronger markets, since the consumption abroad is not abated from its recent extensive showing, and promises to keep up liberally through the season. The distributions of meats from the West to the South are fairly liberal. The demands from the West Indies have not improved here this week, and the calculations are not for a materially increased trading until affairs are fully settled down there, but New York has done more of a trading with the English and Continent markets this week in lard and bellies. It has sold fully 1,300 tcs. city lard for England, and 500 tcs. bellies, chiefly for the English markets, while 250 boxes Eastern and Western backs have been handled here. The Continent trading in refined lard here has been steadily moderately active.

Chicago shipments last week were 21,237,982 lb meats, 12,636,433 lb lard and 547 bbls. pork; corresponding week last year, 16,295,404 lb meats, 13,753,349 lb lard and 5,717 bbls. pork.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 13,428,355 lb lard, 21,262,198 lb meats and 4,722 bbls. pork; corresponding week last year, 16,616,790 lb lard, 18,545,808 lb meats and 5,857 bbls. pork.

In tierced beef there has been moderate export demand, with a stronger market. City extra India mess sold at \$15@\$15.50 for 250 tcs.; barrelled mess at \$8.50@\$9, packet at \$9@\$10, family at \$10.50@\$11.

For beef hams a slow and easy market; car lots offered at \$18.

For canned meats there are somewhat freer home demands and a moderately active export movement at steady prices. Quotations: Corned and roast beef, 1-lb cans, \$1.15; 2-lb cans, \$2.10; 4-lb cans, \$4; 6-lb cans, \$6.85; 14-lb cans, \$14.75.

On Saturday the estimate of hog receipts for Monday were 52,000 head at Chicago, and for the week there 260,000. Receipts of hogs for the day at all Western points 77,000 head last year 56,000. The products were pushed up in price on outside demand, which was becoming of a strong character, and closed at an advance for the day of 12 for pork and 7@10 points for lard and ribs. At Chicago: Pork—December closed at \$8 nominal; January sold at \$9.22 to \$9.35, closed at \$9.32 asked; May sold at \$9.45 to \$9.57, closed at \$9.55 asked. Lard—December sold at 5.07, closed at 5.05 nominal; January sold at 5.10 to 5.15, closed at 4.65 asked; May sold at 4.75 to 4.82, closed at 5.32 asked. Ribs—December closed at 4.50 nominal; January sold at 4.57 to 4.65, closed at 4.60 asked; May sold at 4.75 to 4.82, closed at 4.80@\$4.82. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.32½. City steam lard sold at 4.90 to \$5.00 for 80 tcs. Refined lard sold 5.50 for Continent, 5.90 for South America, 7 for ditto kegs. Of pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$8.75@\$9; family mess at \$10@\$10.50; short clear at \$10.50@\$12.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 4, 2,500 pickled hams at 6½@7½, 15,000 lb pickled bellies at 5¾ for 10-lb average, 5½@5¾ for 12-lb average and 5¾@5½ for 14-lb average. Hogs at 4%@\$5.

On Monday, hog receipts West 121,000 head; last year 68,000. The speculation in the products was much more general, and the market closed at an advance for the day of 15@17 for pork, 10 points for lard and 5@7 points for ribs. At Chicago: Pork—December sold at \$8.15 to \$8.17, closed \$8.17 nominal; January sold at \$9.37 to \$9.45, closed at \$9.47; May sold at \$9.60@\$9.70, closed \$9.70. Lard—December closed at 5.15 nominal; January sold at 5.20 to 5.25, closed at 5.25 bid; May sold at 5.37 to 5.47, closed at 4.45. Ribs—December closed at 4.55 nominal; January sold at 4.67@4.70, closed at 4.70@4.72; May sold at 4.85@4.90, closed at 4.90. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.42½. City steam ditto at 5.05@5.10. Refined lard at 5.60 for Continent, 6 for South America, 7.10 for ditto kegs. Compound lard at 3%@4. Of mess pork, sales of 200 bbls. at \$8.75@\$9; city family mess at \$10.50@\$11; short clear at \$10.50@\$12.50. Hogs at 4%@\$5.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West 104,000 head; last year 67,000. The products eased off and closed at small declines for the day; 10 on pork and 2@5 points on lard and ribs, through unloading to take in profits. At Chicago: Pork—December closed at \$8.10 nominal; January sold at \$9.35 to \$9.47, closed at \$9.37 bid; May sold at \$9.60 to \$9.72, closed at \$9.65. Lard—December sold at 5.07, closed at 5.10 nominal; January sold at 5.17 to 5.25, closed at 5.22; May sold at 5.37 to 5.47, closed at 5.42. Ribs—December closed at 4.55 asked; January sold at 4.62@4.70, closed at 4.65@4.67; May sold at 4.80 to 4.90, closed at 4.87. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.40. City steam lard sold at 5.00@5.05 for 75 tcs. Refined lard at 5.60 for Continent, 6 for South America, 7.10 for ditto kegs. Compound lard at 3%@4. Of mess pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$8.75@\$9.25; city family mess at \$10.50@\$11; short clear at \$10.50@\$12.50.

\$12.50. Hogs at 4%@5. In city cut meats, sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 4; 2,000 pickled hams at 6%@7½; 18,000 lb pickled bellies at 5½@5% for 12-lb average and 5% for 10-lb average.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West 128,000 head; last year 82,000. The products held up well despite the large receipts of swine, and closed only 2@5 points down on lard and ribs and unchanged to 2 points higher on pork. At Chicago: Pork—December closed \$8.10 asked; January sold at \$9.35@\$0.45, closed at \$9.37 asked; May sold at \$9.55 to \$9.70, closed at \$9.62. Lard—December closed 5.07 nominal; January sold at 5.17 to 5.25, closed at 5.17 bid; May sold at 5.37 to 5.45, closed at 5.37 @5.40. Ribs—December closed 4.55. January sold at 4.62 to 4.70, closed at 4.65; May sold at 4.85@4.90, closed at 4.82@4.85. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.35. City steam ditto sold at 5.00 for 80 tcs. Refined lard at 5.55 for Continent, 6 for South American, 7.10 for ditto kegs. Compound lard at 3½@4. Other products generally as the day before.

On Thursday, receipts of hogs West were again large, or 119,000 head, against 74,000 last year. The products yielded only a trifle on these large supplies, while they recovered and closed firm under good buying orders. The close shows, as against the latest of the day before, 2 points decline to 2 points advance on pork; unchanged prices on lard, and 2 points advance on ribs. At Chicago: Pork—December closed \$8.10 nominal; January sold at \$9.27 to \$9.35, closed \$9.35 bid; May sold at \$9.52 to \$9.65, closed \$9.65 asked. Lard—December closed 5.07 nominal; January sold at 5.12 to 5.17, closed 5.17 nominal; May sold at 5.32 to 5.37, closed 5.37. Ribs—December closed 4.57 nominal; January sold at 4.65@4.67, closed at 4.67; May sold at 4.82 @4.85, closed 4.85 bid. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.35. City ditto at 5.00. Mess pork, \$8.75@\$9.25; city family ditto at \$10@\$10.50. No other changes.

On Friday, hog receipts West 102,000 head; last year 77,000. The products held up very well, considering the large supplies of hogs.

To Lard, Grease and Tallow Renderers.

Has your lard a clear white color?
Has your lard a proper flavor?
Has your lard a strong odor?
Are you obtaining the full yield from your stock?
Do you have trouble in settling, bleaching, deodorizing or stiffening your grease, tallow or lard?
Are you getting from your stock the highest grade you should?
Are you getting dark colored grease or tallow from good high grade stock?
Do you want to obtain white grease from dark stock?
Are you getting all the grease, tallow or lard from your tankage?
Does your fertilizer heat when piled?

The above are but a few of many problems which daily confront the renderer. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations we will give practical suggestions and advice, gained by many years of experience in the large packinghouses of this country.

Practical advice by a practical worker given on these and other subjects in all its branches. Address

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
284-286 Pearl St., New York City.

The close showed a loss for the day of in part 5 on pork, 5 points on lard and 2 points on ribs. At Chicago: Pork—December sold at \$8.05, closed \$8.05; January sold at \$9.35@ \$9.40, closed at \$9.35; May sold at \$9.62@ \$9.70, closed at \$9.62. Lard—December closed at 5.02; January sold at 5.10 to 5.17, closed at 5.10@5.12; May sold at 5.32 to 5.37, closed at 5.32@5.35. Ribs—December closed 4.55 nominal; January sold at 4.65@4.70, closed at 4.65 asked; May sold at 4.82@4.87, closed 4.82 asked. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.32. City ditto, 4.90. Compound lard, 3½@4. Refined at 5.50 for Continent. Of mess pork, sales of 150 bbls. at \$8.75@\$9.25. In city cut meats small lots of pickled bellies, loose, have been sold at 5½ for 12-lb average and 5½ for 10-lb average.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market this week in Rotterdam shows a decline from 44 to 42 florins, on account of the urgency of the demand from the bakers and confectioners for Christmas purposes having abated. Neutral lard remains unchanged.

Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

Dec. 8. Morris Extra sold at 44 florins.
" 8. Supreme Extra sold at 42 florins.
" 8. Monarch sold at 41 florins.
220 tcs. sold.
" 10. Armour Extra sold at 43 florins.
" 10. Morris Extra sold at 43 florins.
Sales this week, 950 tcs.
Stocks to-day, 3,000 tcs.
" 12. Swift Extra sold at 43 florins.
50 tcs. sold.
" 13. Helmut sold at 43 florins.
" 13. Harrison sold at 43 florins.
" 13. Morris Extra sold at 43 florins.
320 tcs. sold.
" 14. Modus sold at 42 florins.
" 14. Calumet sold at 42 florins.
200 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Dec. 10. Per Stmr. Rotterdam—United, 30; Stern, 100; Eastman, 225; Hammond, 300; S. & S., 257; St. Louis Dressed Beef & Co., 100; Armour & Co. 133 Total, 1,115 tcs.

Dec. 12. Per Stmr. Patapsco from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 700; Weaver, Keogla, 60; Morris, 15. Total, 775 tcs.

Dec. 12. Per Stmr. Tampico from Baltimore—Swift, 130; Morris, 580; Hammond, 300 Total, 1,010 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

Dec. 10. Per Stmr. Rotterdam—Armour & Co., 56; Friedman, 378; International, 65; S. & S., 60; Swift, 125; Various, 100. Total, 778 tcs.

Dec. 12. Per Stmr. Patapsco from Baltimore—Kingan, 340; Armour & Co., 450; International, 375. Total, 1,165 tcs.

Dec. 12. Per Stmr. Tampico from Baltimore—Swift, 200; Morris, 390; Armour & Co., 200; Cudahy, 275. Total, 1,065 tcs.

Dec. 12. Per Stmr. Nerano—Swift, 60 tcs.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since Nov. 1 as follows:

Nov. 1 to Dec. 7—	1898.	1897.
Chicago	1,130,000	870,000
Kansas City	380,000	355,000
Omaha	225,000	150,000
St. Louis	220,000	170,000
Indianapolis	158,000	142,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	46,000	81,000
Cudahy, Wis.	69,000	85,000
Cincinnati	112,000	93,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	129,000	45,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	78,500	70,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	44,700	44,000
Sioux City, Iowa	47,000	41,000
Cleveland, Ohio	43,000	52,000
Louisville, Ky.	67,000	68,000
St. Paul, Minn.	35,000	35,000
Above and all other	3,005,000	2,530,000
	—Price Current.	

The United Tanners' Glue Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000, to manufacture glue, etc. Its principal offices will be River street and Hudson place, Jersey City, N. J. The corporators are Charles A. Heese, 86 Broadway, New York City; William C. Taylor, 243 Winthrop street, New York City, and Enos Wilder, Madison, N. J.

COLD STORAGE PLANTS FOR CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

"The National Provisioner" is informed that certain packers of Chicago will erect great cold storage plants in Santiago, Havana and Puerto Rico for the accommodation of prospective large shipments of fresh meats. Experts will be en route for these points within two weeks to look over the ground and to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of the proposed plants.

Swift and Company now have a cold storage plant at Havana which was put up during the war, but this, while a nucleus, does not afford the facilities which this company will need if the plans they are said to contemplate are carried out. Swift needs a structure there for the accommodation of something like 200 refrigerator cars of meat.

C. H. Blackford, the general sales agent for Swift and Company in New York, said that while he had received no particulars from Chicago with reference to the proposed branching out, he was in a position to say that in the not distant future Swift will control six cold storage plants (two are now in operation) in Santiago, Cuba, at Havana, and other ports.

Swift is at present sending a large quantity of lard to Cuba, and it is quite likely that these new plants are needed for the storage of future shipments of this product.

The Cubans are large consumers of lard, in many instances preferring it to butter, not only for culinary purposes, but for use on bread.

Secretary Wilson and Dr. Salmon to Address the Meeting.

Secretary James Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, and Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, have told Secretary Coburn that if possible they will make addresses at the meeting on Jan. 11-13 of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Dr. Salmon's address will be upon the subject of "The Serum Treatment for Hog Cholera."

Boracic Acid and Butter.

Commissioner of Agriculture Wieting of New York State has given a ruling that butter containing boracic acid comes under the law and cannot be sold as pure butter, and is as liable to the penalties as the sale of artificial butter.



After careful and exhaustive experiments we offer to the trade our STEAM STUFFER, operated on a principle essentially different from any in the market, embodying all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of those now in use. An examination of the following claims will render this apparent:

1. LOW STEAM PRESSURE required.
2. SMALLEST POSSIBLE QUANTITY of STEAM used.
3. ACCIDENTS IMPOSSIBLE.
4. NO POSSIBILITY of any WATER or OIL DROPPING into the MEAT, the pressure BEING APPLIED upward.
5. NO FASTENINGS or SUPPORTS required.
6. POSITION of the MEAT CYLINDER such as to offer the GREATEST POSSIBLE FACILITY for HANDLING THE SAUSAGE meat.
7. BEST MACHINE known for SUMMER SAUSAGE.
8. Superior STRENGTH, DURABILITY and SIMPLICITY of construction.
9. It is USE POSSIBLE in LOW ROOMS and CELLARS.
10. EXTRA ATTACHMENT for filling PRESSED HAMS.

Ask for descriptive circular and discounts.

OUR GREATEST COMPETITOR.

(Written especially for "The National Provisioner.")

(Copyrighted)

No. III.

(Begun in issue of Dec. 3.)

The only craft we met or passed on the river were the fleets of carcasses of drowned sheep and cattle beating their silent voyage to the sea.

At Yanda Station, which carries 80,000 sheep, I saw a remnant of a once dangerous tribe of native cannibals. They were peacefully engaged in killing rabbits at so much per head. Ten of these bush natives with common nulla (hand sticks) killed 3,000 rabbits per week the year round.

At Gundabooka, which carries 85,000 sheep and which has a tired back from carrying rabbits, I saw the poison carts at work. Wheat is phosphorized, then put in a cart. As the horse draws it along over the plain the grains run down a tin funnel attached thereto and are drilled into a tiny furrow made by a small narrow "bull tongue" plow affixed to a rod of iron which is extended from the axle or other fixed part of the cart. The rabbits, who have long since lost their shyness, hop along behind the cart and eat the fatal grain. Thousands of them are poisoned daily in this way, while millions remain to tell the tale. The victims are then raked up with an ordinary grass or hay rake and burned. The skin of a poisoned bunny is of no commercial value. Its sale is prohibited. The fierceness of the fight of all life—animal and vegetable—in this section during a drought can be inferred from the stunt of the native plants. The marigold, for instance, usually grows two feet high before flowering. I saw it bravely trying to bloom six inches from the ground, this year, because it could not get any higher. Yet all of this soil is very fertile and rivers run beneath the surface at a depth of 800 to 1,500 feet. If a bore were put down, and the land irrigated, fruits of the tree and vine of all sorts would flourish in their highest and more succulent state, and the millions of rabbits which could be grazed upon the acres hereabouts, if sown with lucerne, would be amazing. For the country is a paradise for the alfalfa plant, which can be cut at 18 inches to two feet high five or six times a year, and rabbits fatten and multiply so fast on a lucerne diet as to amaze even mathematics itself. In a garden in this pitiless waste about Gundabooka I plucked, measured and ate delightful thin-skinned sweet oranges thirteen inches in girth.

Past us still float the drifting carcasses of dead cattle and sheep. All this seems the sarcasm of nature. There is only needed the two things of railway transportation to Sydney and this irrigation—for it is only 500 to 700 miles away—to make this drought cursed desolation bloom into a green oasis, for when there are rains of any length the grass shoots out of the dust, and in a very short while the face of the whole country is feathered with green, and later the tall grasses hide the, then, diminutive forms of the sheep.

I am now writing of conditions before the advent of the little rabbit. He keeps the shooting stem at the surface at any time because he seems to multiply his species as fast as grass can extend its height. I will here give the astonishing results seen by Dr. Butler and myself in trying to discover some disease which would infect and destroy the rabbit species, while affecting no other animal species. We were proceeding upon Dr. Butler's conclusion that every animal species has a disease which will be fatal only to its own kind. While the truth of this was being evolved the amazing fecundity of the rabbit when fat and well fed was also discovered.

As astonishing as the statement may seem, we found out that the older females littered every four or five weeks, dropping from six to a dozen little ones at a time, and that these young things began breeding at six weeks of age. We commenced our experiments with very few couples in a luxurious lucerne paddock closely fenced in with two and a half inch mesh wire netting set six inches in the ground and extending three and a half feet above it, so as to retain our prisoners while at the same time excluding outsiders. The rapid filling of the paddock with young broods was due to the astounding progenitiveness of the rodent. This became as interesting as the experiment in diseases. At the average rate of one litter every month and a half each for the old and the young couples alike, and an average of eight little bunnies at a litter—supposing that they all interruptedly breed the year round—a pair of rabbits well watered and fed on a rich lucerne diet in the warm climate of the Darling River country, breeding the sexes equal in numbers, will produce during the twelve months of the year the enormous army of 12,800,000 bunnies. That beats the most avaricious interest multiplication table of old Nick himself. Is there any wonder, then, that more drastic measures than sticks and hounds are needed to cope with this menacing pest?

But we were treating the little animal as a food product possibility. Come on with me among the ranches, where this little progenitive animal is eating the largest and finest sheep herds in the world out of house and home. These myriads will soon be invading the meat markets of the world in tin cans, and in refrigerated chambers.

We are again off down stream, seeing the life and death struggle which the Australian squatters in the great western back blocks and their sheep are having with this rabbit. This river country is a poem of living sadness and moving pity.

At Myrtle Vale, on the bank of the stream below the mouth of the Warrego, which empties into it from Queensland, lay a large pile of dead sheep, from which the wool had been plucked. "One day's drowning from bogs," the proprietor remarked sadly. Over the wide, flat plain which stretched away, was not a spring nor a root of grass. Before the rabbits came, two years before, the wild hay grew above the backs of the cows. The hay cutting machines stood hard by which then harvested it. It was now a fertile sand waste. The sheep were dead, the grass and the rabbits had gone.

Dunlop Station is the largest holding from Bourke to Wilcannia, a distance of 700 miles by water. This is the property of S. McCaughey & Co. This run carries 300,000 sheep, has 1,000,000 acres of leasehold here and 4,000,000 acres at Toorale and elsewhere. The proprietors of Dunlop Station own nearly 1,500,000 sheep on this and their other stations, and lost 360,000 sheep from starvation in the recent severe drought. Had Dunlop any rabbit troubles? Up to its neck in them. From January to May this station paid for over 200,000 killed in the four months—employing two camps of seven men each in its back blocks killing by the week. Each man received a tent outfit, rations, and \$5 per week. From reliable estimates by acreage, and by actual count, over 10,000,000 rabbits died on Dunlop from drought and slaughter in less than nine months. Winbar Station, below there, paid two cents each for 100,000 rabbits killed on its run in four months. More than 5,000,000 more died from starvation and other causes on the plains between the miles of mesh fences which confined them. Sticky mud banks line Winbar's frontage. Weak sheep get in these and stick.

(To be Continued.)

Buffalo Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—The total receipts for the week were 196 cars. The market was very dull and lower for all but the best handy grades of fat, butchers' choice and prime heavy steers suitable for the Christmas trade. Medium steers, and common butchers stock selling at fully 15@20c. decline and closing up very dull on the former kind, with a few loads unsold at this writing. The best Christmas steers brought \$6.00@6.20, with good export kind at \$5.25@5.50. A load of fancy yearlings, of 1,270 lbs. at \$5.65; otherwise prices ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.75, with several loads of Western branded steers at \$3.25@4.00, up to \$4.35, those at the inside price being of the coarse, staggy and common thin kind. Heifers, light to choice, \$3.65@4.60; old to good fat cows, \$1.75@4.00. Bulls, \$3.25@4.10. Milk cows were dull and \$2.00@4.00 per head lower. Stockers and feeders steady for strictly choice, but others all lower; sales at \$3.00@4.25, as to quality. Veal dull and lower, \$6.00@6.75, few fancy, \$7.00; common light, thin lots to fair, \$4.00@5.50.

HOGS.—The receipts were fairly liberal this week; all of 252 cars up to and including Thursday, but was light with the opening of the market on Monday, only 95 cars to start in with. The market opened a shade lower for Yorkers, and light grades than at the close of last week, with good weights full, steady and these latter kind have sold steady to strong all the week, with but little variation from \$3.45@3.50; a few fancy at \$3.52½@3.55, but lighter grade Yorkers of 150 to 190 lbs. and good mediums and mixed hogs, have varied from 15@20c. in price, selling at \$3.35@3.40, generally the first two days of the week, but advanced to \$3.50@3.55 on Wednesday, with continued heavy receipts at Chicago and lower declines to-day to \$3.40@3.45, closing at \$3.40 generally. Pigs and light Yorkers have ruled very dull, at \$3.30@3.35, generally with a few pigs of 110 to 115 lbs. at \$3.25@3.27½. Rough hogs generally have ranged at \$2.90@3.10; stags, \$2.25@2.75. All closed out to-day with the feeling weak for Yorkers and light grades, but steady for heavy kind.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The receipts were fairly liberal in this branch of the trade also, all of 130 cars, including to-day's run of 12 loads, which included 36 cars of Canadas. The market opened very dull, and fully 20 to 25c. lower for lambs than the close of last week, with sheep in only fair demand and full easy for all but choice handy grades, which have sold free steady to strong, sheep of all kind except the heavy order, having been in very moderate supply. Heavy weather sheep are very dull, and hard to sell at satisfactory prices to holders, no doubt due to the fact of the liberal supply of heavy lambs, especially from the Canadas and which are selling at the present low prices of \$4.85@5.10, the latter getting fairly good handy weights. The bulk of the good handy lambs sold at \$5.25@5.35; a few fancy at \$5.40@5.45. Fair butchers to good lots, \$4.85@5.20; culls and common, \$3.50@4.75. Mixed sheep, good to choice, brought \$4.15@4.30; culls and common, \$2.00@4.00. Wethers and handy yearlings, \$4.35@4.65. A load of choice wethers were here for which \$4.75 was bid, and some fancy Canada ewe Christmas sheep brought \$5.00@5.50; while extra heavy, 190 to 235 lb. wether sheep brought \$6.00@7.00 per cwt.

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CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
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Chicago Live Stock Review.

HOGS.—No new features have developed in the hog trade. Supplies continue fairly liberal in number with a tendency to increase in weight, the average being now fairly up to standard for the season. Eastern demand has been very slack during the week, rather more so than last, but the local packers apparently want all the hogs they can get and have been good competitors in the market. Fluctuations in selling prices have been very much the same as for the previous week, working up about 10c. on opening, then settling back on middle days to about the extent of advance. These fluctuations are apparently natural and with an increased activity in the speculative lines the market certainly looks healthy at around \$3.30 to \$3.50 per cwt., the bulk this week selling between \$3.35@3.45.

Arrivals on market for the half-week ended Wednesday were 142,000 with prospect that completed total for six days would slightly exceed the 262,000 mark of the previous week.

Editorially a local live stock paper said today: "We are now close enough to the end of the year to state with moderate certainty that in things hoggy 1898 will beat all former records in number arriving on the Chicago market. The previous big record was in 1891, when the total arrived was 8,600,805. Up to and including this date the number arrived since January 1st is, in round numbers, 8,300,000, so that for the remaining 15 market days of the year the receipts must fall far short of a December average if the year's total does not pass the record of 1891."

CATTLE.—In general tone and condition of the cattle trade there is no real change since last week. There has been a little stir in the market for that description of good to choice beeves that have been selling at the range of \$5@5.50, and perhaps a larger percentage have approached the latter mark than was the case the previous week but, aside from one sale of Omaha Exposition prize getters, three head, at \$6.75, the Christmas goods have sold no better than the previous week, while below a \$5 style of steers the market has really been a drag, with values ruling weak. The condition of the whole cattle market at the present time is an exact repetition of history; a condition that comes regularly in closing weeks of every year, fresh meat demand is affected more or less by the holiday character of the season and dressed beef concerns are indifferent buyers. So the market appears of lifeless character.

with a leaning to lower rather than higher prices from now on to the beginning of the new year.

The stocker and feeder trade continues in about the condition of the past month. Demand from the country is very light and confined largely to stock in good enough condition to be put on full feed at once for market in the near future. Prices for all stock in this line are the lowest of the year and common stock steers are almost unsalable, there being little inducement to take them to the country where they will have to be fed for six months before there is pasture for them.

Fat cows and mixed butchers' stock continue to sell about same as previous week as a rule, but prospective shippers should not fail to note the fact that medium quality cows, even if fat, are hard to sell at anything like satisfactory prices, this demand feeling the full effect of holiday conditions and being of very indifferent character. While there are sales of heifers reported almost every day at \$4 and up, there is a class of young stock coming that is almost unsalable, viz.: heifers that are not fat enough to kill and lack feeder quality, and the high price getters must be corn fed and strictly fat. There are plenty of milkers and springers to supply the demand, prices remain unchanged at \$35 to \$45 per head for good, while others are very poor sale. Not a great many veal calves coming forward, and market rules firm at \$6 to \$6.50 for good to fancy.

SHEEP.—In the sheep trade there has been no encouragement for higher prices. Receipts have been lighter by about 4,000 than last week, but fully ample for the demand. Prices were lower on lambs early in the week, but showed tendency to work back later. Sheep have shown no particular change as to prices, but have sold slowly at \$3.50@3.90 for bulk of standard muttons, \$2.50@3.25 for inferior grades. Top lambs sold at \$5.40 and bulk of good around \$5 with poor to fair at \$4@4.75.

Receipts of hogs at St. Louis last week, 57,707, the largest week's receipts in the history of that market. (Week ending Dec. 3.)

Of the 44,426 hogs received at Sioux City last month the Cudahy Packing Company purchased 40,936.

Usually top hogs sell in Buffalo 15@25c. above Chicago's top price, but they are getting excessive runs in the East, and prices are demoralized. The top at Buffalo Tuesday (6th) was \$3.42 $\frac{1}{2}$, or 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. under Chicago.

Of the 250,890 carloads of live stock received at the Chicago stock yards the first eleven months of 1898, the Burlington road contributed 59,611, against 62,833 a year ago; Milwaukee, 44,284, against 42,834 a year ago; Northwestern, 53,041, and 51,812 a year ago; Rock Island, 22,447, against 23,382 a year ago.

Chicago Provision Market.

The country is coming into the provision market slowly but steadily on the speculative side. Foreigners have commenced to take hold of the cash product again, and the packers are working conservatively and do not sell with sufficient freedom to check the advance. Notwithstanding the big hog receipts, the market has a decidedly strong undertone. It is generally accepted that the provision market this winter will lead the general advance that all produce people are hoping for. Increased public buying power is the motive for all advances which have so far taken place. Prosperity is no longer a political cry, it is a fact. For months railroads have been proclaiming it by their increased earnings. The enormous amount of money willing to be invested, the tremendous balances in favor of the United States in the import and export movements, and the independence of the West in the matter of borrowing, are proofs of its arrival. Although there has been an increase of 4,000,000 hogs in the packing during the year, the world's stock of lard has decreased 100,000 tcs., with an increase of the production the supply in sight has decreased about 100,000 tcs., showing that for various reasons there has been an increase in consumption of about 450,000 tcs. But this has not been entirely a matter of prosperity. Low prices have contributed their share. The abandonment of adulterations has been an important factor. Packers now do not sell any adulterated lard except in packages plainly marked. Everything sold as lard is pure and adulterations are always sold under some other title. This is the traditional time of year for the provision investment buying, according to trade maxims. Purchases bought now ought to show a profit before spring. While the hog receipts have been very large, they have been packed on a conservative basis. Hog product has had some advance, but lard is only up $\frac{1}{2}$ c. from the bottom; pork about 75c., and ribs up about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The fact remains that provisions are cheap property, and if the present good conditions of trade continue, a further advance of 25 per cent. would not make them look out of proportion to their surroundings. There is evidently some big bull behind the market who is helping to push prices up, but who it is no one can tell. One thing is certain, however, that all the prominent commission men have been very emphatic on the advisability of buying provisions at present

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Buffalo, N. Y.

prices, and they evidently believe that the provision market this winter is to be the leader of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Chicago Times-Herald says: "The provision pit is becoming more and more certain that Armour is helping the advance along. It feels certain he has been piling up a long line at the yards by packing more hogs than anybody else. It looks a little as if the general run of packers had been left. There are only two or three on the list that seem at all friendly to the long side. The English people appear to be bearish. The Swift people talk as if they expected the market to go down rather than up. The Cudahys have not openly been helping the advance along at all. The shippers are friendly to the market. The commission people are doing their best to keep the ball rolling. The outsider is certainly becoming interested, and if the commission people are to be believed he is increasing his line as the advance keeps up."

Paul Tietjens says: "The demand for lard from the other side keeps fair, but it will be very much larger after the New Year. Storekeepers on the continent attempt to do very little during the holidays. Their stocking up season is after Jan. 1. Then is when we will get the big demand again."

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 10.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)				
December...	8.00			8.00
January....	9.22½	9.35	9.22½	9.32½
May.....	9.45	9.57½-0	9.45	9.55
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)				
December...	5.07½			5.05
January....	5.10	5.15-7½	5.10	5.15
May.....	5.25-7½	5.35	5.25	5.32½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)				
December...				4.50
January....	4.57½	4.65	4.57½	4.65
May.....	4.75	4.82½	4.75	4.80-2½

MONDAY, DEC. 12.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)				
December...	8.15	8.17½	8.15	8.17½
January....	9.37½	9.47½	9.37½	9.47½
May.....	9.60-2½	9.70	9.60	9.70
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)				
December...	5.15			5.17½
January....	5.22½	5.25	5.20	5.25
May.....	5.37½	5.47½	5.31½	5.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)				
December...				4.55
January....	4.67½	4.70-2½	4.67½	4.70-2½
May.....	4.85	4.90	4.85	4.90

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)				
December...				8.10
January....	9.45	9.50	9.35	9.37½
May.....	9.70	9.72½	9.60	9.65
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)				
December...	5.07½			5.12½
January....	5.25	5.25	5.17½	5.22½
May.....	5.42½	5.47½	5.31½	5.42½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)				
December...				4.55
January....	4.67½	4.70	4.65	4.67½
May.....	4.87½	4.90	4.82½	4.87½

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)				
December...				8.10
January....	9.35	9.45	9.35	9.37½
May.....	9.55	9.70	9.55	9.62½
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)				
December...	5.17½			5.07½
January....	5.25	5.25	5.17½	5.17½
May.....	5.37½	5.45	5.37½	5.37½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)				
December...				4.55
January....	4.67½	4.70	4.65	4.65
May.....	4.80	4.90	4.80	4.85

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)				
January....	9.32½	9.35	9.27½	9.35
May.....	9.60	9.65	9.52½	9.65
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)				
January....	5.15	5.17½	5.12½	5.17½
May.....	5.37½	5.37½	5.32½	5.37½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)				
January....	4.62½	4.64½	4.62½	4.67½
May.....	4.82½	4.85	4.80	4.85

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per Barrel)				
January....	9.37½	9.42½	9.35	9.35
May.....	9.70	9.70	9.62½	9.62½
LARD—(Per 100 lb.)				
January....	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.10
May.....	5.32½	5.37½	5.32½	5.32½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)				
January....	4.70	4.70	4.65	4.65
May.....	4.87½	4.87½	4.80	4.82½

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Carloads of live stock received last week, 7,006, against 7,081 the previous week, 6,253 a year ago and 5,708 two years ago.

Shipments week ending Dec. 3: Cattle, 12,950; hogs, 19,097, and sheep, 10,349, against 12,293 cattle, 10,352 hogs, 5,902 sheep the week previous, and 19,624 cattle, 23,133 hogs and 10,695 sheep the corresponding week of 1897.

The 242,741 hogs received at the Chicago yards week of Dec. 3, averaged 240 lb., the heaviest average in two months. Average the previous week, 235 lbs.; a month ago, 227 lbs.; a year ago, 257 lbs.; two years ago, 259, and three years ago, 246 lbs.

Carloads of live stock received week of Dec. 3, 7,081, the largest week's total since the corresponding week of 1895, when 7,781 cars were received. Previous largest run this year, 6,264 cars. Receipts the previous week, 5,088 cars, and a year ago, 7,042 cars.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 15,319; hogs, 9,438; sheep, 5,906; against 13,493 hogs, 18,921 hogs, 10,508 sheep the previous week; 18,820 cattle, 19,241 hogs, 10,585 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 15,703 cattle, 21,566 hogs, 6,696 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle 54,048, hogs 262,429, sheep 68,233; against 52,273 cattle, 272,741 hogs and 70,824 sheep the previous week; 46,395 cattle, 224,068 hogs, 61,669 sheep the corresponding week of 1897; and 54,350 cattle, 217,759 hogs and 51,244 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: (Week referred to ending December 3): Cattle, 52,228; hogs, 274,751, and sheep, 70,228, against 38,847 cattle, 205,146 hogs; 42,848 sheep the previous week; 63,348 cattle, 212,967 hogs, 69,634 sheep, the corresponding week of 1894, and 54,350 cattle, 217,759 hogs and 68,996 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Chicago packers slaughtered 275,000 hogs last week, making 551,000 during the last two weeks. Armour packed 60,100, against 78,600 the previous week; Anglo-American, 28,000; Boyd & Lunham, 23,000; Chicago, 20,200; Continental, 20,400; Hammond, 7,000; International, 19,000; Lipton, 13,000; Morris, 15,000; Swift, 40,000; Viles & Robbins, 19,500, and city butchers, 10,000.

Last week's receipts of hogs, compared with the corresponding week last year, increased 38,200 at Chicago, 19,500 at Omaha, 6,560 at Kansas City and 6,600 at St. Louis. Chicago's receipts of cattle last week, compared with a year ago, increased 7,000, while St. Louis decreased 1,000, Omaha decreased 3,600 and Kansas City increased 3,400.

Hogs packed at Chicago last week, 276,000, against 203,000 the previous week, 182,900 a year ago, and 179,500 two years ago. Armour headed the list with 78,600; Swift, 34,700; Anglo-American, 25,700; Boyd & Lunham, 13,000; Chicago, 25,000; Continental, 18,300; Hammond, 6,700; International, 19,500; Lipton, 13,500; Morris, 18,000; Viles & Robbins, 13,000, and city butchers, 10,000. (Week ending Dec. 3.)

Average weight of the 262,344 hogs received at the Chicago stockyards last week, 241 lbs., the heaviest in over two months. Average the previous week, 240 lbs.; a month ago, 231 lbs., a year ago, 247 lbs.; two years ago, 256 lbs., and three years ago, 246 lbs. The average weight the week ending Dec. 3, 1897, was 257 lbs., but during the following ten weeks there was a steady falling off to 226 lbs.

The 912,668 hogs received at the stock yards last month averaged 235 lbs., the lightest monthly average since last July, and the lightest November average since 1891. Average weight for October, 1898, 236 lbs., and November, 1897, 252 lbs. Receipts last month were the largest in three years, while the month's shipments were the smallest in over twenty years. Only 60,153 were shipped, while the receipts were 912,668.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Stock Yards Company was held at South Omaha on Monday afternoon. P. A. Valentine, W. A. Paxton, John A. Creighton, B. F. Smith, John A. McShane, A. C. Foster, C. F. Manderson, F. H. Davis and J. H. Pratt were elected directors. The directory organized by electing W. A. Paxton president; P. A. Valentine, vice-president; W. J. C. Kenyon, general manager; J. C. Sharp, secretary and treasurer, and James L. Paxton, general superintendent. The position of traffic manager, heretofore held by John A. McShane was abolished.

The new live stock firm that commenced business Dec. 1, was the Keenan & Sons Co., successors to Keenan & Sons, with W. T. Keenan yet at the head of the firm, and general outdoor manager. In an interview with Mr. Keenan, he said: "During the last few years radical changes in the method of acquiring and handling business in our line makes it necessary for the employment of a greater capital; hence the change to a stock company. We believe we have a company composed of brains, experience and money second to none, and are prepared to handle all business intrusted to us in a business-like manner. The office and financial department will be in charge of John D. Stevens (formerly manager of the Vermont Live Stock Company). Accommodations to shippers and feeders will be gladly extended, and the usual facilities granted to all who place their business with the new company."

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Proof. Made in White, Colored
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Established 1760. Incorporated 1898.

The Chicago Packers and the Proposed German Restrictions.

Another meeting of the Chicago packers interested in the export of sausage to Germany was held on Tuesday evening at the offices of the German-American Provision Company, at which it was decided to write to the Senators of Illinois, urging them to use their influence to stop the proposed prohibition of American sausage by Germany. The following letter and enclosures were sent to Senators Mason and Cullom:

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1898.

The Hons. Wm. E. Mason, Shelby Cullom, United States Senators, Washington, D. C.

Respected Sirs:—The undersigned packers desire to submit the following to your notice: On or about Nov. 25, we received information that it is the intention of the German government to prohibit the importation of American sausages into that country, or to put such restrictions on same, as to be equivalent to a prohibition.

A meeting of the Chicago packers was held and a petition was sent to the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington (a copy of which we enclose herein), on Dec. 1, which on Dec. 9, we received an answer to, of which we also enclose you a copy.

Accompanying you will also find a copy of a letter from the United States Embassy at Berlin concerning the proposed bill. Since then we have learned that the matter is now before the German Reichstag and we are also informed that Austria ignores microscopical inspection entirely, notwithstanding they put our Government to the expense of having inspection made here, and lastly we have information from Italy, to the effect, that a law will be proposed in that country, to increase the duty on American meats, from 25 francs per 100 kilos to 50 francs and on lard from 10 to 30 francs, but are told that the importers in Italy have sent the Ministry at Rome, a protest against the adoption of such increase of duty.

We consider it necessary to make all these facts known to you as the Senators of the State of Illinois, so that you may adopt measures to protect pork-packing interests of your State. In our opinion, something decisive should be done, and done quickly.

Hoping you will give the above matters due consideration, we remain, yours very respectfully,

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO.
ARMOUR & COMPANY.
SWIFT AND COMPANY.
NELSON MORRIS & CO.
VILES & ROBBINS.
INTERNATIONAL PACKING CO.
T. J. LIPTON CO.
GERMAN-AMERICAN PROV. CO.
INTERNATIONAL PACKING CO.
LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY.

COPY.

United States Bureau of Agriculture,

December 6, 1898.

Subject: Proposed German Prohibition of American Sausage.

The German-American Provision Company, 10 and 12 River Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Referring to your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing a petition signed by some of the leading packers of Chicago asking that our Government vehemently protest against the proposed introduction of a law prohibiting the importation of American sausage into Germany, I regret to say that I do not see how this government can properly protest to the German government against a bill which has not yet been introduced. You probably realize what an outcry would be caused in this country if the German government undertook to prevent the introduction of any kind of a bill in our Congress; and the same effect would no doubt be caused there by the interference of this government in such a matter.

I have clearly presented this whole question of the export meat trade to the State Department, and the State Department has in turn brought it, through our Ambassador, to the attention of the German government. That government fully understands the position of this government and can judge intelligently as to the effect which its policy will be likely to produce here. I assure you that this government will take advantage of every favorable opportunity to look after the interests of the American trade and to prevent further restrictions being enforced. Very respectfully,

J. H. BRIGHAM,

COPY.

Embassy of the United States of America, Berlin, Nov. 25, 1898.

Max Epstein, Esq., care the German-American Provision Co., Reichenstrasse 7-9, Hamburg.

Sir:—In the absence of the Ambassador on leave in Italy, the Embassy acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and in reply informs you that as yet the terms of the bill which may soon be submitted to the Reichstag not being known, it has received no instructions from Washington in regard either to protesting against any of its supposed provisions, or to allowing it to take its course without protest. I am, sir, your obedient servant, obedient servant,

JOHN B. JACKSON,
Charge d'Affaires.

Mr. M. Epstein will go to Washington next Monday to endeavor to have a bill passed by Congress which will empower the President to take such retaliatory measures as he may see fit against any country which indiscriminately puts any obstacle in the way or prohibits any part of the importation of Ameri-

can hog and beef products. This bill will be pushed forward with all the influence that can be brought to bear upon it, so that it seems likely if these European countries persist in their determination to discriminate against American hog and beef products that in the end they will get very much the worst of it.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Robert H. Kelly has commenced suit against the Board of Trade for \$200,000 damages.

The enormous receipts of hogs at the yards have resulted in an extraordinary demand for packages to hold the manufactured product. Pork barrels within a few weeks have advanced 25c., so that of the 62½c. advance on pork pretty nearly half is on the package. Lard tierces within the time have advanced from 90c. to \$1.27½, or 37½c. on the package. That is a third of the entire advance on the tierce of lard. Boxes are up, the hamcurer has to pay 1¼c. per lb more for his sugar than he did last year. Salt is so scarce that some packers have been compelled to borrow from others. The salt people lost two cargoes which were on the lakes, and they say they cannot get ears to bring it here from Michigan. There is almost a salt famine out at the yards among some of the packers, who have been trying to run with small stocks. This demand for salt and boxes and tierces and barrels has been very largely increased within the past few weeks, since the advance in price of product checked the consumptive demand and began piling up the stocks of regular product, pork and lard and ribs. The packer up to a month ago was selling most of his lard loose. Now if he sells his loose lard he must accept a big discount under January, and so he is making prime steam lard and storing it in tierces. He is running strong on ribs and pork for the same reason, because the demand for the consumptive cuts at the advance is not quite as good as it was. That is usually the case during December. The consumptive demand is resumed in January.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, December 16—3:45 p. m.—Exchange—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 65s.; prime mess dull, 60s. Pork—Prime mess fine Western dull, 50s.; prime mess medium Western dull, 47s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, dull, 34s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 pounds, dull, 32s. 6d.; short rib, 20 to 24 pounds, steady, 33s.; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 pounds, dull, 28s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 pounds, dull, 27s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 pounds, dull, 28s. 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, steady, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 pounds, dull, 23s. Lard—Prime Western dull, 28s. Cheese—American finest white steady, 47s. 6d.; do. colored steady, 48s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 20s. 3d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined dull, 14s. 9d.

ALL MEN ARE LIARS

This was the estimate of King David centuries ago.

David admitted that he had made this assertion in haste.

A wag claims that if David lived today, he could state the proposition after mature deliberation.

We have never been arrested for being more truthful than our neighbors.

We are no competitor of Geo. Washington in this particular.

But we don't have to blush for any statement we make concerning our Vegetable Parchment.

It will stand any amount of recommending.

WEST CARROLLTON
PARCHMENT COMPANY,

West Carrollton, O.

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co., Chicago, selling agents.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Stock records for past week, with comparisons, show as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	37,538	99,342	13,307
Same week 1897	33,087	87,500	19,332
Same week 1896	41,272	58,766	21,086
Same week 1895	31,102	72,392	14,353
Chicago	54,000	250,500	69,600
Omaha	11,200	58,100	15,100
St. Louis	14,400	58,500	4,900
Kansas City	37,500	99,300	13,300
Total	117,100	475,400	102,800
Previous week	128,000	470,487	108,200
Same week 1897	115,600	381,000	104,600
Same week 1896	133,100	285,000	86,900

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour Packing Co.	6,927	35,580	5,873
Swift and Company	5,905	24,704	2,714
S. & S. Co.	5,280	3,315	952
Jacob Dold Packing Co.	1,063	6,917	274
G. Fowler, Son & Co.	83	19,507	105
Smaller Butchers	361	565	196
Past week	19,625	90,597	10,114
Previous week	16,656	88,406	9,545
Same week 1897	18,741	77,778	13,018

CATTLE.—Last week there was quite a sprinkling of cornfed cattle, and the highest price during the week for a few on Wednesday was \$5.65—Christmas cattle. Towards the latter end of the week, however, the market was rather dull and lifeless. Some 1,531-lb average sold on Friday at \$5.50. Some well finished native cows of 1,250-lb average sold as high at \$3.85. A few heifers of 1,400-lb average sold as high as \$4.25, but the next price to that for some 940-lb average, \$4. Bulls were rather dull, ranging from \$2.75 to some \$3.50 per 100 lb. The highest price paid for Texas during the week on Wednesday, when some sold at \$4.55, but a lower figure after that, and some 1,046-lb average sold at \$3.80. A bunch of 107 Western steers of 1,281-lb average sold as high as \$4.70. Western cows of 885-lb average at \$3.10. Western heifers of 719-lb average at \$3.35. Western bulls of 1,010-lb average at \$2. In the Quarantine Division a bunch of 49 Texas of 1,021-lb average sold at \$3.90. Some 854-lb average cows sold at \$2.00, but a bunch of 111 of 614-lb average was sold at \$1.50. Some bulls of 1,225-lb average sold at \$2.75. The stocker and feeder market was rather dull and lifeless, except the best grades. The shipments for the week 13,394 head, or 345 cars, against 478 cars for corresponding week one year ago. Sixty-five cars went to the seaboard, against 32 for the previous week, against 38 for corresponding week one year ago. Among the outside purchasers of cattle last week: Cudahy, as usual, headed the list, sending 1,336 head, Ackerman 280, Armour 486, Hammond 138, Krauss 839, Schwarzschild 507, Swift 359, Hall 144. This week, being what one may call the Christmas week for cattle, there

is a pretty fair supply of cornfed cattle; in fact, now that the grass fed cattle are disappearing the cornfed are coming in more plentiful. The highest price paid for the week was for 32 head of cattle purchased by the largest butcher in the city—1,355-lb average at \$6. A few more of 1,760-lb average sold at \$6, but the general run of the best cattle, of even 1,943-lb average, sold at \$5.40. The arrivals so far this week, on Monday were 5,300, on Tuesday 10,150, on Wednesday 9,340. Native cows of 940-lb average sold at \$3.65. A few heifers of 1,050-lb average sold at \$3.85, but there was a lack of heifers of the Christmas kind on the market, and such orders could not be filled. Bulls and stags were in better request at strong prices, and some 1,100-lb average sold as high as \$3.50. Texas steers of 929-lb average sold at \$3.75; a bunch of 204 of 610-lb average sold at \$3.60. A bunch of cows of 716-lb average sold at \$2.40. Some Western steers of 1,348-lb average sold as high as \$4.85. A bunch of 92 head of 1,289-lb average sold at \$4.65. Some cows of 629-lb average at \$3.15. Heifers of 668-lb average at \$3.45. Bulls of 1,050-lb average at \$2.50. The supply of quarantine cattle very short. A bunch of 120 Texas of 1,248-lb average sold at \$4.20. A bunch of 107 of 783-lb average sold at \$3.07½. Some cows of 952-lb average at \$2.85. Some bulls of 1,070-lb average at \$2.50. So far the prices on all cattle, even stockers and feeders, may be called steady; a slight advance of 5@10c., probably, on some grades.

HOGS.—While the market of last week opened at \$3.50 for tops, with \$3.30@\$3.45 for bulk, there was not much of a snap to the market during the entire week. On Thursday tops stood \$3.45, with the bulk \$3.25@\$3.35. On Friday tops stood \$3.40, with the bulk \$3.25@\$3.30. There was a better feeling on Saturday, when tops \$3.45, with the bulk \$3.25@\$3.37½, with pigs ranging from \$3@\$3.05, with lights from \$3.15@\$3.22½. It was a good week for heavy hogs; Morris & Butts were in the market, and they shipped

1,000 heavy hogs to the City of Mexico. The outside purchasers for the week shipped out 7,828 head. The present week opened with, as is usual on Monday, a fair number of Southwestern hogs, which sold from \$2.80 up. There was a good demand for heavy hogs, and outsiders made a demand for lights. The quality of the hogs fair; the tops stood \$3.42½, with the bulk \$3.30@\$3.40. The receipts on Monday were 9,838, the receipts Tuesday 9,300, the receipts Wednesday 20,730. In spite of the provision market being some points lower, the demand is pretty fair. Pigs showed a considerable strength, ranging from \$3.10 to \$3.20, common light mixed \$3.22½@\$3.25. The top price at present writing may be called \$3.50, with the bulk \$3.30@\$3.40.

SHEEP.—During last week it was a dull market on sheep with lambs from 10@15c. higher. Christmas stock was much sought after. Some 38 lambs of 89-lb average sold as high as \$5.60. A bunch of 239 Colorados of 78-lb average sold at \$5.25. A bunch of 210 fed Western wethers of 104-lb average sold at \$4.05. A bunch of 340 Nebraska sheep of 155-lb average sold at \$4. The present week shows more of a snap to the market; Christmas stock being eagerly sought after. A bunch of 110 lambs of 91-lb average sold at \$5.50; 265 Colorado lambs of 70-lb average sold as high as \$5.40. A bunch of 109 New Mexican yearlings, 84-lb average, \$4.35; 213 fed New Mexicans, 98-lb average, sold at \$4. A bunch of 440 Western of 97-lb average sold at \$4.10. The stocker and feeder trade does not show much of a snap, but the killing grades are in demand.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The opening session of the 29th annual convention of the National Board of Trade was held in Washington, D. C., Tuesday morning. The trade interests throughout the entire country were represented. President Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, was unanimously re-elected. Commercial subjects were the topics for discussion.

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INCORPORATED 1891.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The Cleveland Stone Co.'s packinghouse at Grindstone City, Mich., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$20,000.

* Frank Cooper, Alfred Gregory and W. P. Moore have incorporated the Elmore-Cooper Live Stock Commission Co., at Kansas City, Mo. Capital stock, \$50,000.

* D. W. Gerhard has received the machinery and fixtures for a meat packing establishment at Eddy, N. M., the only industry of its kind in the Territory.

* J. D. Guyton, W. R. Harrington and A. J. Wright have incorporated the Harrington Mule Co., at St. Louis, Mo., with a paid in capital of \$125,000. The company will do a live stock business.

* The local branch of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., of Wichita, Kan., have reached the pinnacle point of their growing express trade, their average daily shipments being about 12,000 pounds.

* The latest entry into the new commercial field in Cuba is said to be the Gus V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., of St. Louis. It is stated that the firm will open a large branch house in Havana.

* The rendering works which have been run by Mayor Earl D. Clagg, at Fort Dodge, Ia., have been closed for an indefinite period, or until the State laws regarding such enterprises are changed.

* The Hammond Packing Co., in St. Joseph, Mo., are soon to erect buildings in that city. They are now operating one of the small old plants at the yards, but in the spring will construct an immense plant befitting their standing in the world of packerdom.

* Superintendent Davis, of the construction department of Swift and Company, and Mr. L. F. Swift, of the firm, have been in St. Joseph, Mo., making arrangements for the beginning of the construction of an immense addition to the St. Joseph plant of the company.

* At the sale of the Sunny Slope herd of Hereford cattle of the estate of the late C. S. Cross at Kansas City, a two-year-old bull was sold to K. B. Armour for \$1,025, and a cow "Beau Real's Maid" for \$2,250. One hundred and four animals were sold for \$34,649.

* The large cattle and cargo steamship Afric, for the White Star line, was recently launched at Belfast, Ireland. The new vessel is 550 feet long, 63 feet broad and 44 feet deep. Her gross register is 12,000 tons, and she is the twelfth steamer of this line fitted out with twin-screw propellers.

* Kansas City packers are building up an immense trade in Cuba and are preparing to branch out in Puerto Rico and Old Mexico. Price lists printed in Spanish have been prepared by local merchants, some of whom are studying the Spanish language so as to be ready for all emergencies.

* The interest shown in the exhibit of range cattle in connection with the Denver Convention in January is on the increase, and Secretary Johnson, of the Live Stock Association, is in daily receipt of entry blanks. It is quite evident that the Union Stockyards will be greatly taxed to accommodate exhibitors.

* C. L. Allen, of Independence, Mo., has presented a \$1,000 Jersey heifer for the benefit of the Kansas City Convention Hall Concert fund. The name of this beautiful animal is "Riotous Mary Ann," but it does not follow that her disorderly cognomen has any bearing on the peaceful musical character of the entertainment.

* At the annual meeting of the Baltimore (Md.) Butchers' Abattoir & Live Stock Co. the following officers were elected: President, August Peppler; vice-president, Philip Leydecker; treasurer, Charles Bertram; directors, Louis Weil, Charles Peppler, G. Ruppersber-

ger, Nimrod Crooks, John Wasmuth, Charles Greasley, Howard F. Greasley, Charles T. Kriel and Martin Henley.

* At a recent meeting of the various committees of the National Live Stock Convention, held at Denver, President John W. Springer said that at the convention in January next there would be represented 7,000,000 head of cattle valued at \$200,000,000, and he believed that in five years Denver will have more and larger packinghouses than any other city west of the Missouri River.

* The Colorado Legislature at its next session will be asked to pass a bill providing for a substantial bounty law for the destruction of wild animals that prey upon the cattle of that State. The National Live Stock Association is having the proposed bill prepared. It is estimated that the annual losses to the cattlemen range from \$300,000 to \$1,400,000, the result of attacks of predatory animals.

* After a year spent in efforts as to location, the managers of the Union Stockyards at Richmond, Va., have decided to purchase 42 acres of land at the corner of Leigh street and the Hermitage road, and after much negotiating contracts were closed and the work is far advanced. The Board of Control of Blacksburg College having the quarantine matters in charge, have visited the location of the yards and given their approval.

* Western Ontario County, N. Y., farmers are said to be suffering severe financial loss, owing to a fatal disease which prevails among their swine. Just what the disease is cannot be ascertained, but so far it is fatal in nearly every instance, and none of the herd escapes, when once it is attacked. A veterinary from the State Department has investigated the epidemic, but has found no remedy. The epidemic is said to prevail in several localities of this section of the State.

* The Jacob Dold Packing Co., of Kansas City, have received large orders from Trieste, Austria, and Venice and Genoa, Italy. These are new markets for this company. Orders have been shipped to Hamburg for two years, but within the last six months shipments have been made to Stettin, Bremen, Danzig and Koenigsburg, Germany; Copenhagen and Arhus, Denmark; Malvive, Trilleboro, Stockholm, and Ystad, Sweden; Rotterdam, Holland, and Antwerp, Belgium.

* Dr. Charles Gresswell, chairman of the Programme Committee of the National Live Stock Association, has addressed a letter to President Diaz of Mexico, calling his attention to the fact that at the convention which will be held in Denver Jan. 24 to 27, resolutions will be offered which will have considerable bearing upon the live stock interests of the territory embracing the land bordering upon the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and requesting the president to appoint some one well versed in the border cattle business to attend the convention and support the resolutions.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

With a view of learning something of the existing conditions of the live stock industry of foreign countries, particularly as to its relation with this Government, President Springer, when inviting foreign Ambassadors to attend the convention in Denver in January next, of the National Live Stock Association, has requested these gentlemen to write short papers on the subject.

Mr. V. J. Nakagawa, first secretary of the Japanese Legation, at Washington, was the first to respond to this request. The writer in the beginning states that as Mr. Komura, successor to Mr. Hoshi, has only lately arrived, and will be occupied with the accumulated work for some time yet, he is unable to accept the cordial invitation. Of the cattle industry, Mr. Nakagawa says:

"We do not raise cattle in any large number, on account of the non-existence of extensive pasture grounds, and what we have are primarily for such agricultural service as ploughing, and for drawing heavy weights. However, our people are now coming to consume a great deal of beef and there is a project in hand to import frozen meat from Australia. As for the sheep, the repeated experiments of acclimating them have proved failure, and as we are coming to use woolen cloth largely, particularly in the army and navy, and as already several woolen industries have been started, we are now importing wool from Australia mostly, and some of lower grade wool from China and India. There is nothing to state with regard to hog raising, as the pork is not much relished by the Japanese."



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Pier 1, CHICAGO, ILL.

SECRETARY WILSON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

(Concluded from last issue.)

The existing system of Government inspection and certification of meats and meat products for export may be extended (with suitable modifications) to include butter, cheese and condensed milk for export from the United States.

The combined efforts of the Government and of commercial enterprise may succeed in the early establishment of a high reputation for American butter in desirable foreign markets. But as soon as accomplished, this becomes liable to be destroyed by the cupidity of those who, trading on this reputation, flood the same market with butter of low grade, yet still entitled to export and sale as "produce of the United States." This will disgust merchants and consumers alike and reverse the reputation of our butter, just as the fine market in Great Britain for our cheese was recently ruined by the quantity of low-grade and counterfeit cheese which was exported without being marked to show its true character.

The remedy seems to lie in extending and adapting the provisions of law regarding the inspection of meats exported from this country so as to make them apply to butter and cheese. The brands of "pure butter" and "full-cream cheese" should then be affixed by United States inspectors to such products only as are of a fixed minimum standard of quality. Such precautions, duly legalized and properly executed, would place the good butter and cheese of this country in foreign markets under the identifying label and guarantee of the United States Government, leaving similar merchandise of lower grade to find a place for itself, upon its own merits. It should be borne in mind that dairy products of Denmark and Canada, which are the chief competitors of the United States in the markets of Great Britain, bear the inspection certificate and guaranty of quality from their respective Governments, and thereby maintain a great commercial advantage. Such a system of inspection is much desired by the most reliable exporters, and the proposition has met with decided approval wherever considered by fair-minded, interested parties.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY—MEAT INSPECTION.

The Bureau maintains a system of thorough inspection of meat products at one hundred and thirty-five abattoirs in thirty-five cities. This is an increase of seven abattoirs and two cities over the fiscal year 1897. The work done has greatly exceeded any former year, especially in the matter of pork products. This necessitated a large increase in the force of employees, who were obtained through examination by the Civil Service Commission. Their service has been efficient and satisfactory.

From the tables furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry it is learned that during the year there were 9,228,237 ante-mortem inspections of cattle, 10,028,287 of sheep, 468,199 of calves, and 31,610,675 of hogs, making a total of 51,335,398 inspections. This is a total gain over 1897 of 9,025,201 animals, divided as follows: Cattle, 1,178,212; sheep, 1,983,932; calves, 19,216; hogs, 6,043,931. The condemnations at abattoirs were 104 cattle, 741 sheep, 67 calves, and 9,679 hogs—a total of 10,591. The rejections in stockyards were 27,491 cattle, 9,504 sheep, 2,439 calves, and 66,061 hogs—a total of 105,585. The number of condemned animals at abattoirs was 3,275 fewer than in 1897, and the number rejected in stockyards was 27,247 greater. These differences show the careful work of the officials in detecting disease previous to the slaughter of the animals.

The records for the post-mortem work show 4,433,181 inspections of cattle, 5,501,675 of sheep, 245,155 of calves, and 20,936,840 of hogs. Of the carcasses condemned, 10,018 were of cattle, 3,567 of sheep, 344 of calves, and 77,579 of hogs; and sheep, 245,155 of calves, and 20,936,840 of the parts of carcasses condemned, 12,591 were of cattle, 287 of sheep, 52 of calves and 35,250 of hogs.

In addition to the above there were killed by city inspectors 1,785 cattle, 1,500 sheep, 192 calves, and 14,698 hogs which had been rejected in the stockyards by officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The meat-inspection tag, or brand, was placed on 14,815,753 quarters and 968,014 pieces of beef, 5,448,477 carcasses of sheep, 217,010 carcasses of calves, 680,876 carcasses of hogs, and 394,563 sacks of pork.

The meat-inspection stamp was affixed to 4,433,569 packages of beef products, 5,163 packages of mutton, and 10,145,048 packages of hog products, of which 374,131 contained microscopically-examined pork.

The number of cars sealed containing inspected meat for shipment to packing houses and other places was 18,631.

There were issued 35,267 certificates for meat products which had received the ordinary inspection—these covered exports comprising 1,256,716 quarters, 67,120 pieces, and 735,814 packages of beef, weighing 339,650,091 pounds; 5,163 packages of mutton, weighing 324,996 pounds; 39,212 hog carcasses and 653,564 packages of pork, weighing 244,956,482 pounds.

The cost of this work was \$409,138.09, which makes an average of 0.8 cent for each of the 51,335,398 ante-mortem inspections, besides covering all the subsequent work of post-mortem inspection, tagging, stamping, etc.

The cost of inspection has been growing gradually less year by year. The average cost per head was 4½ cents in 1893, 1½ cents in 1894, 1.1 cents in 1895, 0.95 cent in 1896, and 0.91 cent in 1897.

The number of animals inspected before slaughter is shown in the statement below. The figures for 1897 are given also as a means of comparison:

Animals inspected before slaughter for abattoirs, 1897 and 1898:				
Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total.
1897— 4,280,058	259,930	5,179,643	16,813,181	26,541,812
1898— 4,522,919	241,002	5,706,002	20,713,863	31,213,966
Increase— 263,861	•18,848	526,440	3,900,682	4,672,154
Decrease—				

MICROSCOPIC INSPECTION OF PORK.

The examination of pork and pork products shows that better results are obtained by making the inspection in the carcass than when samples from cured meat are examined. The following table shows this fact quite clearly:

Comparison of inspections from carcasses and from pieces:

Samples	From carcasses.	From pieces.
Class A	Number. Per ct.	Number. Per ct.
Class A	1,802,131	98.148
Class B	15,729	.816
Class C	19,978	1.036
Total	1,927,838	100
	875,008	100

The samples of pork submitted for microscopic examination were classified as follows: Class A, samples in which no sign of trichinæ, living or dead, or calcified cysts are found; Class B, samples in which degenerate trichinæ cysts are found, but in which the body of the parasite is not recognizable; Class C, samples in which recognizable bodies, living or dead, of trichinæ are found. All hogs belonging to the latter class must be condemned and disposed of according to section 20 of the regulations dated June 14, 1895.

The number of certificates issued for microscopically-examined pork was 20,158, covering shipments aggregating 373,366 packages, weighing 120,271,659 pounds. Of this quantity, 698 packages, weighing 161,303 pounds, were exported to countries not exacting a certificate of microscopic inspection.

The cost of microscopic inspection was \$171,040.94, an average per specimen examined of 6.1 cents, or an average of 0.142 per pound for each pound exported. This cost per pound for the inspection of pork shows a remarkable reduction from the cost in 1897, when it was 0.256 cent. The cost in 1896 was 0.264 cent; in 1895, 0.2 cent; in 1894, 0.248 cent.

The microscopically inspected pork for 1898 reached the enormous amount of 120,271,659 pounds. Only 161,303 pounds of this went to countries not requiring inspection. In 1897, 43,572,355 pounds of pork were inspected microscopically, 1,001,783 pounds of which went to countries not requiring inspection. These figures show that countries requiring inspection received from us in 1898, 120,116,256 pounds of pork, as against 42,570,572 in 1897—an increase of 77,539,784 pounds. It is worthy of note here that the amount of pork microscopically inspected in 1898 exceeded the total amount of the three previous years by 18,703,906 pounds.

The number of samples examined increased 49 per cent. over last year, the expense increased 53 per cent., and the exports increased 176 per cent.

INSPECTION OF VESSELS AND OF ANIMALS FOR EXPORT.

The number of inspections of American cattle for export was 859,346, and 1,438 head were rejected; 297,719 inspections of American sheep were made and 180 head rejected. The number of Canadian cattle inspected was 19,397, of which 5 were rejected; 29,497 Canadian sheep were inspected and 38 of them were rejected.

The number of clearances of vessels carrying live stock was 971, as against 945 in 1897.

Inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry in Great Britain inspected cattle from the United States to the number of 381,420 and sheep to the number of 151,863; cattle from Canada, 17,164; sheep from Canada, 27,912. This shows an increase of 20,898 cattle and a decrease of 9,408 sheep when compared with the report for 1897. The number of head of cattle lost in transit in 1897 was 2,323, or 0.61 per cent., as against 907 head or 0.23 per cent. for this year. The number of sheep lost in transit in 1897 was 2,676, or 1.39 per cent., as against 1,618, or 0.89 per cent. for this year.

The cost of the inspection of export animals, the supervision of Southern cattle transportation, and the inspection of animals imported from Mexico was \$101,210.55. It is estimated that half of this expense is on account of the export inspection, and, with this as a basis, the cost of inspecting the 548,419 domestic cattle and sheep exported was \$50,605.28, or 9.2 cents per head. The number of inspections made of these animals in this country was 1,157,065, and in Great Britain 533,283, making a total of 1,690,348, the average cost of each inspection being 2.90 cents.

PAYMENT FOR MICROSCOPIC INSPECTION.

While the work at the abattoirs becomes more thoroughly systematized from year to year and the cost of inspection per pound of meat has become gradually less, the great extension of the work necessarily increases the total expenditures. The question as to whether the Government should continue to pay the cost of this inspection, or whether the expense should be borne by the slaughterers, is one which, in my opinion, ought to receive early consideration. As bearing upon this feature of the question, I quote from my report for 1897:

"While I believe the general inspection of meat for sanitary purposes should be made by the Government, without charge to the slaughterers, the microscopic inspection to a great extent is a commercial inspection, and the cost of it could be more legitimately assessed against the trade which it benefits. If the packers paid the cost of the inspection there would be no longer any reason for declining to extend it to all who apply for it."

The Secretary, in closing, says: A perusal of the foregoing review of the operations of the Department during the past fiscal year justifies the statement that the record of the year has been one of the most satisfactory growth and development. There has been manifested in many ways a wide-spread interest in the work of the Department and an appreciation of the value of its investigations to the producers of this country. The demand for information from the Department has been unprecedented, and covers the greatest variety of agricultural problems. Day by day the fact is more and more fully acknowledged that the services of the Department to the producer are of the first importance, and high as can be rendered to him through no other agency.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The past week has not been a period of especial interest. Considerable stock has been moved in a scattering sort of way. The kill of native cows has increased appreciably. Trading is quiet, mainly because the tanners feel disinclined to meet present values, and the packers are too sanguine as to the very near future to make any concessions. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lb and up, are not as firmly sustained at 11½c., as they were before the increased kill. This quotation, however, is still the ruling one.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are offering at 10c. They are not in general supply. Lower bids than the above have thus far been rejected.

COLORADO STEERS are, in the generality of cases, offering at 9c., although some holders are demanding a fraction more.

TEXAS STEERS have moved in fair quantity at 10@10½c. Some of the packers are inclined to talk higher prices, but the above is an equitable valuation.

NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, are nominally worth 11c. Light stock has sold in a limited way for 10½c.

BRANDED COWS are a firm feature at 9½c. for Novembers. They are very scarce.

NATIVE BULLS nominally worth 9½c., and sold well into January on that basis.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is very firm in tone and holders took advantage of the fact in vain attempt to advance prices. The only effect of this move was to seriously impede traffic. Buyers from different sections have been operating. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, have sold to the extent of several carloads at 9½c., which price is very firmly sustained.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have been in active request at 9½c. Unavailing efforts have been made to obtain a higher price.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have moved in a small way at 8½c. flat. There is more available at this price.

No. 1 HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, are well sold up at 9½c. They are in active request.

P. DONAHUE & SON,

HIGHEST PRICES
PAID FOR

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

RICHARD McCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,

Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed

Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited. Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

NATIVE BULLS are very steady at 8½c. flat.

CALFSKINS have not been very active. An ordinary selection of country skin is worth 12½c.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are not a very active feature. They continue at 11@11½c.

DEACONS have sold in a moderate way at 52½c.

SLUNKS, 25@30c.

HORSE HIDES are in active request at \$3.40.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is firmly sustained as appended quotations will show:

PACKER PELTS, 85@90c.

COUNTRY PELTS, 60@75c.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 25@40c.

PACKER LAMBS, 85@90c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed with the packers to record on their books sales of some 20,000 hides at full prices; Colorado 9c., butts at 10c., heavy Texas at 10½c., native steers at 11½c. The present week opened with the packers very firm in their ideas—as they may well afford to be, on account of the small stocks they have to offer; but then, as they are killing constantly, there are always some grade of hides which they wish to dispose of. They made a stand for a quarter-cent higher, and already this price has been obtained on some grades of hides, but on hides having the grubbing privilege, namely, light Texas at 10½c., Colorado at 9½c., and branded cows scored a figure of 9½c. While they are talking higher prices on native steers, they are sharp enough to know that in the present take off of native steers there are more or less grubs, and therefore are very willing at present to listen to 11½c., with lights 1c. less. Packers still believe in a rosy future, predicting that the winter hides will sell as high as summer. They point to the general prosperity of the country; the increase of population; and with all that, the comparison in the two years of the packer's slaughter, shows rather a diminution than an increase in slaughter for present year, with country hides growing scarcer. However, they may build too much on the present scramble among the tanners for the present December slaughter. They may ignore the fact that a great many tanners desire the earliest hides with a grubbing privilege, as they are decidedly the shortest hair hides they can purchase for the next four months to come; they may find that when the long haired and poorer grubby hides come to the market, the tanners are not so quick to buy. However, if the leather market should show a bold front, the present prices may be sustained.

SHEEPSKINS.—The packers are not accumulating any stock; there are more purchasers around than usual; and the packers generally find some person who wants a car or two, and are willing to pay their present prices, 85@90c. for full wool pelts; 75@80c. on pullers, and 60@70c. on lambskins, according to grade and quality.

BOSTON.

There is a wide difference between holders of buffs and tanners, as to what constitutes a fair valuation. The former demand various prices, while the views of the latter are not above 9½c. The tanners are also decidedly averse to paying 9½c. for New Englands, but they can't purchase them for less. We quote:

BUFFS, 9½c.

NEW ENGLANDS, 9½c.

CALFSKINS, short supply.

SHEEPSKINS.—The demand for both domestic and foreign is fair.

PHILADELPHIA.

The supply is inadequate to the demand, and in consequence prices are very firm. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 11c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½@10c.

CITY COWS, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9@9½c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8½c.

CALFSKINS are very firm.

SHEEPSKINS.—Fresh skins are in active request.

NEW YORK.

CITY SALTED HIDES.—Everything very closely sold up, especially branded. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, 10½@11½c.

BUTT-BRANDED, 9½@10c.

SIDE-BRANDED, 8½@9c.

NATIVE COWS, flat, 10c.

BULLS, flat, 9½c.

CALFSKINS (see page 34)

HORSE HIDES, \$2@\$3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

SUMMARY.

Trading has fallen considerably short of anticipation. The packers continue very firm in their views and seem very hopeful of prospects afforded by the opening of the year. The kill of native cows has greatly increased. The tanners continue averse to paying market rates. The country market is also very well sustained. Dealers show but little disposition to contract ahead on the prevailing basis. Both Eastern and Western tanners have operated during the past week, and together they have cleaned up a considerable amount of stock. Holders certainly seem to possess the courage of their convictions, and are looking forward to the early future with great confidence. Holders of buffs ask a variety of prices above the conservative 9½c. which Boston tanners are willing to pay, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, more than which they decline to pay. New Englands are very steady at 9½c., and all bids below that figure have been promptly turned down. The Philadelphia and New York markets are very closely sold up, the demand in both centers being very brisk, and in the former more than adequate to the supply.

PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11½c.; butt-branded steers, 60 lb and up, 10c.; Colorado steers, 9c.; Texas steers, 10½c.; native cows, 11c.; under 55 lb, 10½c.; branded cows, 9½c.; native bulls, 9½c.

COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9½c.; No. 1 extremes, 9½c.; branded steers and cows, 8½c. flat; No. 1 heavy cows, 9½c.; native bulls,

PAGE'S THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS ON CALFSKINS.

WEIGHT.	PRICE.
17 and up .	\$2 70
12 to 17 lbs.	2 30
9 " 12 "	1.80
7 " 9 "	1.40
5 " 7 "	.80
Under 5 "	.55

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and carded for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for Skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

8½c. flat; calfskins, 12½c.; kips, 11@11½c.; deacons, 52½c.; slunks, 25@30c.; horse hides, \$3.40; sheepskins, packer pelts, 85@90c.; country pelts, 60@75c.; country shearlings, 25@40c.; packer lambs, 85@90c.

BOSTON—

Buffs, 9½c.; New Englands, 9½c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9@9½c.; country cows, 9@9½c.; bulls, 8½c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 10%@11c.; butt-branded, 9½@10c.; side-branded, 8½@9c.; native cows (flat), 10c.; bulls, 9½c.; calfskins (see page 35); horse hides, \$2@\$3.25.

HIDELETS.

A number of failures among New England shoe manufacturers recently have made hide and leather men all over the country apprehensive.

The capital of the J. H. Halsey & Smith Co., tanners of patent and enameled leather, of Newark, N. J., has been increased from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

A stockyards, abattoir and cold storage plant is projected for Newport News, Va. The company has formed under the title of the Newport Abattoir Co.

Joseph G. Darlington, of Philadelphia, recently elected president of the Union League, Philadelphia, is a brother of H. P. Darlington, with Armour & Co., Chicago.

MUST PAY TAX ON PERSONAL CHECKS.

The question of whether a depositor must pay a tax of two cents by affixing an internal revenue stamp of that denomination on his check when it was made payable to himself in drawing out his own personal funds, having been in doubt through several reports both in the affirmative and in the negative, the following letter from Commissioner of Internal Revenue N. B. Scott settles the matter:

Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1898.

Editor of "The National Provisioner":

Dear Sir—This office acknowledges the receipt of your letter of Dec. 10, asking if depositors can use unstamped checks when withdrawing funds to their credit in banks.

In reply, you are advised that any check presented by a depositor for the withdrawal of funds to his credit, must have a two-cent stamp affixed. Very respectfully,

N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner.

The Australian Wool Clip.

The dry weather throughout New South Wales, Australia, where are grown two-thirds of the sheep of the Continent, and the general dry conditions of the roads advanced shearing and quicker delivery of the wool clip. Hence, wool is pouring into the Sydney warehouses to such an extent that by November the arrivals amounted to 20,000 bales in excess of the deliveries to the same date last year.

PRICE'S CELEBRATED SAUSAGE.

The Finest Quality. Absolutely Free From Adulterations.

NOTHING IN PORK PRODUCTS SO PERFECT!

SAUSAGE, SCRAPPLE, PREPARED HAM, BREAKFAST BACON, ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

43 and 44 City Market, Trenton, N. J.

Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice prime steam	a 5 20
Prime Steam	a 5 15
Neutral	a 5 14
Compound	a 5 4

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	5 a 5 5
----------------	---------

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	41
" No. 1	30
" No. 2	26
Oleo oil, "Extra"	24
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure	27
" Extra	45
" No. 1	35
Tallow Oil	28
	32

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	a 4
No. 2	3 a 3 1/2
Edible Tallow	3 a 3 1/2

GREASES.

Brown	a 2 1/2
Yellow	a 2 1/2
White, A.	3 1/2 a 3 1/2
" B.	3 a 3 1/2
Bone	2 1/2 a 3 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Interior or black fat	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Suet	a 3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.	a 30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	19
Crude	17
Butter oil, barrels	25

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.57 a 1.60
Hoof meal, per unit	1.40 a 1.45
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. p. unit	1.35 a 1.37 1/2
Underground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. p. per ton	15.75
Underground tankage, 9 & 20 p. c. p. per ton	14.50
Underground tankage, 8 & 20 p. c. p. per ton	13.25 a 13.50
Underground tankage, 6 & 35 p. c. p. per ton	12.60
Ground raw bones	23.00 a 24.00
Ground steamed bones	18.00 a 19.00
Market firm	

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$1.90 per ton 65-70 lbs. average.
Hoofs	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$62.50 to \$67.50
Flat Shin Bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00
Thigh Bones	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	5 a 5 1/2
Pocket Pieces	3 1/2 a 3 1/2
Tenderloins	10 1/2 a 11
Spare ribs	4 a 4 1/2
Trimmings	3 1/2 a 3 1/2
Boston butts	3 1/2 a 4
Cheek Meat	3 1/2 a 3

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle	a 3 1/2
White, clarified	a 4
Plantation, granulated	4 1/2 a 5

Market easy.

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	a 1 10
Lard tierces	a 1 35

Marquis' glue factory, at the extremity of St. Sauveur, Quebec, was destroyed by fire. The loss is said to be \$10,000, with very little insurance.



THE FINEST AND BEST meat cure in the country. Every butcher and packer should have a good cure. The Bixler cure is the best; tells all about meats. Indorsed by the leading butchers and packers in the United States and Canada. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. P. BIXLER, Fremont, Ohio.

No Gluemaker can afford to be without Our Book,

THE MANUFACTURE OF GLUE AND GELATINE.

Including a List of the Manufacturers of Glue and Gelatine in the United States & Canada.

Price \$10 per Copy.

...THE...

NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.

NEW YORK: 284-286 Pearl Street.

CHICAGO: Rialto Building.

What They Say of It.

San Francisco, May 14, 1898.

"The National Provisioner."

Enclosed please find our check on Bank of California of this city. We have received the book and find it very valuable. We think no gluemaker should be without one.

Yours truly,
Pacific Bone, Coal and Fertilizing Co.
A. Haas, Manager.

From "The Scientific American."

The manufacturers of glue have made special effort to keep their methods and processes as secret as possible; so that the literature on the subject is very limited. Nearly every manufacturer has some little arrangement, machine or device which enables him to economize in some way or other, so that "The National Provisioner" has done wisely in collecting the writings of men who are entirely familiar with the various processes of making glue and gelatine. ["The National Provisioner" not only collected the writings of experts, but ordered the same at considerable expense. —Ed.] The result is a very helpful book, which may be regarded as one of the most important contributions ever made on the subject. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is well illustrated. It also includes a complete list of manufacturers and dealers in glue and gelatine in the United States and Canada.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

VERY STRONG MARKET FOR ALL GRADES, BUT MOST CONFIDENCE FOR FINE QUALITIES—DIMINISHED OFFERINGS AND INCREASED WANTS OF CONSUMERS.

There has been no question this week but that the off grades of oil have also come up in tone, and that the good off yellow is at least $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per gallon higher than the basis of the latest previous sales, while that there is increasing indifference over selling it and that some holders are looking for a near further $\frac{1}{2}$ c. advance, while declining to part with their holdings even now except at that much additional improvement. That this increased strength over the miscellaneous offerings of oil is in part due to the advance that occurred in the previous week over the higher qualities could be accounted for only in the sympathetic action, as there would be no reason otherwise in that connection for a good off oil to sell higher because the strictly prime grades had gone up in price by reason of their scarcity and the buying of them for investment on account of an expected deficient supply for the season since the inference would be that if the production is to make less prime oil there will be just so much more of the under qualities, while the sources of consumption are widely different for the various qualities. The soap and olive oil consumers will have more of the grades of oil they require to draw upon by reason of a deficient outturn of prime qualities, while the compound lard and associated products will feel chiefly the diminished supply of the upper qualities. There is more reason to believe that the increased firmness for good off oil has come about chiefly latterly from the improved tone of the tallow market in connection with the fact that more of it has been taken up for the latter part of December and January deliveries through easier ocean freight rates for that time, and that the mills have been able to reduce their accumulations materially, while recognizing the wants of the French markets particularly for all soap fats. It is possible that some portion of the recent French buying has been stimulated by an apprehended change, in some directions, of the duties in France, as alluded to in our previous review of the market. But the major portion of the trade are not inclined to take much alarm over any agitation in France over new duties, since this is a regular proposition there in its periodical Chamber of Deputy gatherings, while it never proves more than that. The most reasonable basis to account for the increased trade with France latterly is that the country wants the goods for consumption, while after being compelled to hold off in some degree for some time, through the scarcity of ocean freight room and its high rates, that it has been more recently anxious to buy with the concession in freight rates. Besides it is unquestionable that the more confident look of the lard market latterly has awakened buying interest all around and that it has had a tendency to shove aside some views that had been held that there was a possibility that

the general situation had not settled to its inside basis. Enough of the oil has been placed ahead latterly to enable the mills to feel quite confident over the future of the market, while it is without question that if hog products are to feel more and more their favorable statistical position and the disposition to take hold of them speculatively which is probable, that the oil position will be further influenced to stronger prices, and particularly prime oils, which had been bought up recently close to their offerings for this and next month's deliveries and by the leading consumers who have a brisk sale for their manufactured products. Texas particularly has sold up close to its near offerings of best grades on the recent Western demand, and has had therefore this week a comparatively moderate business in choice grades of crude, while where it is willing to sell at all miscellaneous offerings of nice grades of crude it wants a little higher price. Along the near Atlantic coast sections not much choice crude comes out for offer to other than its home markets; the productions are so small there that they can be used up at least sufficiently by the refiners thereabouts to enabling the mills to be somewhat independent over outside demand. It would seem that the relative proportions of strictly prime oil in the productions for the season to the lower grade, as calculated upon early in the crop year, are turning out as indicated. A careful going over reports from the produc-

To....

Cottonseed Oil Manufacturers.

Does your oil give trouble in refining?
Are you making too much foots or is your shrinkage too great?
Do you want to avoid the formation of free fatty acids in your stock?
Are you getting the full yield of oil from your seed?

Are you making the highest grade of oil possible from your stock?
Is there too much oil left in your cake or meal?

Do you have trouble in pressing?
Are you bleaching, deodorizing or settling your oils in the best and cheapest way consistent with good results?

Have you off grades you want to bring up to market requirements?
Do you want to make "cotto," lard or other cooking compounds from your oil?

The above are but few of the many points constantly presented to the manufacturer. Small troubles, if not speedily corrected, increase to the point of actual loss in running your plant. Should you have difficulty in any of your operations, we will give you practical suggestions and advice, gained by years of experience.

Practical information and instruction by a practical man given on cotton oil manufacture in all its branches.

Address

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
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REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES
OR PURCHASES.

Quotations furnished upon application.

SPECIALTIES:

"SNOWFLAKE" Prime Summer White.

This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" Butter Oil.

A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" Cotton Oil.

This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" Salad Oil.

A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

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Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

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ing sections finds that while the grade of seed is improving and that a really good off and ordinary prime oil are showing in the productions more extensively than latterly; yet only in some sections is there any considerable supply of strictly prime oil, and that this is being bought up close, while there is a belief that it will be markedly in insufficient supply before the season closes, and that its owners will be able to name rather an arbitrary price upon it, particularly as it must be had for special purposes. There is now a belief that the general production of the oil will not be in excess of that of last year, and that a 1,500,000 barrel crop, which was about the yield of the previous season, is all that can be calculated upon, while ideas now are that the proportion of prime oil to the whole will not be more than one-third. The trading in compound lard has not been good in New York, and our local compounders are very offish over the offerings of the oil, but there is a good business at the West, if not in compound lard, then in the other products that use the oil and the oleo stearine, and there is further fair demand from that quarter to the mills, with a willingness to further buy offerings of choice crude or refined that will make a nice white oil, notwithstanding the extensive buying of the week before, where the old basis is conceded as a trading basis. The soap men at the West have also been stimulated to picking up crude oil by the improved tone on tallow and the general belief that the cotton oil is offering the most favorable basis for trading, while they find growing confidence of the mills over extreme low qualities as well as for the better grades. The New York soap people threaten to use more of the cotton oil in the event of tallow going further against them; they use more or less of it at all times, but yet the largest makers here being more accustomed to tallow run on it in preference to the oil most of the time in a liberal way, while it would be only as there should rule a more marked difference in values in the tallow and the oil that their trade here would be of material consequence. The Rotterdam people are doing an active manufacturing business and are absorbing the nice grades of oil freely, while supplied chiefly by consigned stock sold there. The general export business has been very fair latterly, not so much from New York as from the Southern seaboard points, where especially liberal quantities of off grade are taken. However, there has been enough done latterly in the oil all around, in

the increased business that has been referred to for a couple of weeks to give some people the idea that there may have been an oversold market for not only prime oils but good off grade, and that through this and next month that the position may be subjected to a little squeeze here and there in meeting contracts with both exporters and home buyers. On the other hand, it is claimed, and from the surroundings this idea is most probable, that the sellers are well protected to meet all the recent demands either by their accumulations, and which were made through the little lull in the trading only recently, or from an assured make from seed supplies already had.

Crude in barrels in New York has sold at 17@17½ for 500 bbls. Crude in tanks in Texas has sold at 13½@14, more generally at 13½@14 for 35 tanks, and at 14½@15 for February deliveries; ditto, at the near Atlantic points, at 14 for 10 tanks and at 12@12½ for 11 tanks off grade. Refined in New York has sold at 20@20½ for good off yellow for 5,000 bbls. for December and January chiefly at 20½, which is ½c. higher, and at 20½@20½ on the spot, closing at 20½@20½, and in instances 21 asked; 3,500 bbls. prime yellow, January delivery, at 22; 3,000 bbls. strictly prime and choice ditto January delivery, at 22½@23; 500 bbls. ordinary prime yellow at 21½@22, closing at 21½@22 for ordinary prime and 22½@23 for choice; 800 bbls. winter yellow at 27½@28; 1,250 bbls. white oil at 26@27. At New Orleans, sales of 6,000 bbls. at 19½@19½ for good off yellow, January delivery, and 18½@18½ for red ditto, January delivery. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

Valley, Gulf and Atlantic States oil, on the contrary, is being offered for lower prices, with few buyers. Strictly prime crude oil is held for 1c. more, and even as much as 1½c. more than prime crude, and is scarce. Meal, cake and linters are also feeling this "boom" in prices in Texas, and fully \$1 to \$2 per ton more is paid for meal and cake, and ½c. more for linters, with stiff market and full supply of bidders—this was the condition during week closing Dec. 3, and appearances indicate that there is yet prospects for an advance in prices offering for Texas oil, with lower prices for other oils.

From a general survey of the mills it is found that "The National Provisioner" is welcomed and consulted more frequently than any other journal received by the cottonseed crushers. The secretary, Col. Gibson, expresses himself as much interested in its contents, which he thinks of great value to the oil mills, and he is outspoken in saying that it is really the proper journal for the oil mill people.

The Connellsville Manufacturing Company, of Connellsville, Pa., has been chartered to erect and operate a plant in that city for the manufacture of soap and soap compounds. It is the outgrowth of the Ivory Washing Tablet Company, which is a new concern. The corporators of the Connellsville Manufacturing Company are John Davidson, Jr., James R. Davidson, Henry H. Yarnell, James A. Zimmerman, Isaiah C. Smutz, Lloyd Johnston, Robert Norris and Frank E. Markell. The present headquarters of the company is Rhodes Building, South Pittsburg street, Connellsville, Pa.

Cottonseed Hurt by Rains.

(From our Texas Correspondent.)

Col. Robert Gibson, secretary of the Cottonseed Crushers' Association of the United States, says that the rains in the Mississippi Valley, Gulf and Atlantic States have been so incessant for the past months that it has materially hurt the cottonseed, and as a result, so Col. Gibson's correspondents inform him, the oil is very much "off," and is bringing very low prices; also the meal and other cottonseed products. This is making the demand for Texas cottonseed products very stiff—as no rain has fallen there, to speak of, for some four months—and the market for prime crude Texas oil closed at 14c. bid, with mills holding, as a rule, for still higher prices. The

AGENCY WANTED

for American Cottonseed Oil
—Prime and Off Refined.
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AND Linseed Oil Mill

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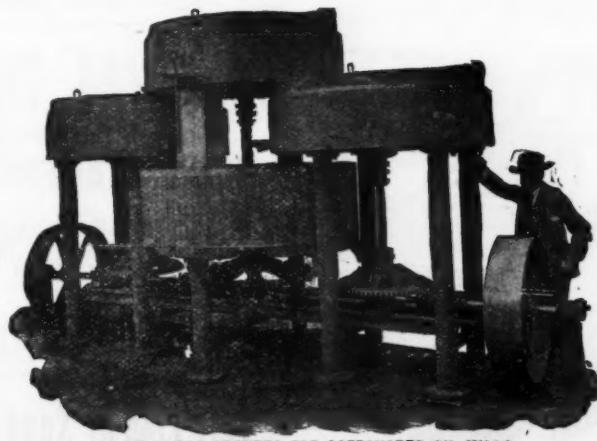
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The Most Perfect System
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The Very Latest Improvements
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SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—It would appear that we had good reasons for the expression of an opinion last week, that the market was in better shape than was readily conceded by some portion of the trade. The steadiness then apparent with more difficulty over buying except at a firm price has become since of a more confident character. It is now hard to find any anxiety over selling, while most of the melters are asking 1-16 advance. The source of encouragement has been chiefly the yielding ocean freight market, and while it has not as yet led to an increased business there is no question but that buyers are showing more interest and that if it were possible for them to buy upon the basis that prevailed a fortnight since that more of a trading would come about. It is clear this week that foreign markets, particularly France and Germany, have been more exercised over taking soap fats, and while it has not as yet extended particularly to tallow, or at least in the way of taking it up, yet it has spread itself in a marked way over cotton oil, while it is believed that some of the inquiries that have been made this week for tallow, which, however, have not led to business, have been on export account, although there has been some doubt as to whether they were on speculative account. It must be considered that the stock of tallow here in hogsheads is very moderate, even after the seemingly quiet trade that has been had here latterly. Two of the melters, making 50 hds. to 75 hds. weekly, are sold up, while there are only the two largest melters holding any material accumulations, while one of these is believed to have consigned one round lot recently to the other side. It is not believed that the close of the week will show an accumulation of more than 900 hds. city. Then again as a source of more confidence over the general position is the recovery of tone of the English market, with the public advices thence putting the price back to 20s. 3d., and where it had stood previous to the decline of 6d. in the previous week. Besides the auction sale there on Wednesday was upon a firmer basis and showed more demand, where 900 casks sold out of 1,200 casks offered, with an unchanged to 3d. higher market. It is true that the market has to con-

tend with an increasingly slow home trade demand, and which is peculiar to the season of the year in its approaching close, and the usual indisposition to buy at that time pending stock taking. But country made tallow, of which the home trade has bought chiefly latterly, and which has supplied their wants in connection with the 250 hds. city that come to them regularly on weekly contract deliveries, is not in excessive receipt, and is therefore upon a correspondingly firm basis of prices. Europe is taking right along choice tallow, notwithstanding a favorable or antagonistic situation of the ocean freight market, particularly Germany, and there is indicated the liberal wants there of edible fats. The make of city edible is closely absorbed, and there is no trouble in obtaining a strong price for it despite any fluctuations for the miscellaneous offerings of tallow. The city edible, in tierces, is at 4@4½, and hard to buy under 4½. The out-of-town edible, in tierces, has 4½ bid. The ordinary country made tallow, as bought by the home trade on its several grades, ranges from 3½ for poor to 3¾ for choice, chiefly at 3¾ for prime,

while sales have been made for the week of 275,000 lb at 3½ to 3¾, as to quality. The city, in hogsheads, has 3½ bid, while held at 3 9-16; sales of city for the week will be referred to further along in this review. The Chicago market is quite firm this week, where there has been increased demand from the soap trade, and sales of 1,250 tcs., in lots, at 4@4½ for packers and edible grade respectively.

In Chicago there have been sales of 400,000 lb choice edible for export at 4½. In New York the sales of city in hogsheads for the week up to Thursday night were 150 hds. at 3½, and the contracts to the home trade for 250 hds. go in at 3½, although it is impossible to buy at the close under 3 9-16, while 3½ is further bid.

OLEO STEARINE.—The temper of the market is a trifle steadier. The local buyers are doing little, as compound lard trading is not particularly brisk here outside of home buying, while the refiners are fairly well supplied with the stearine. But there is export demand this week and the moderate accumu-

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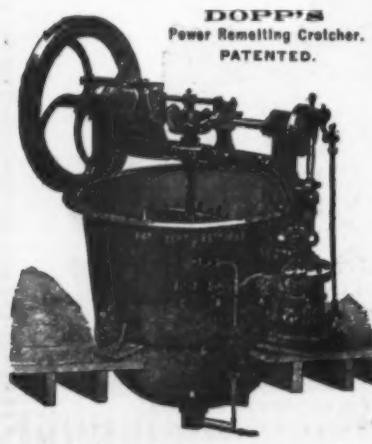
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lations of the pressers have been further reduced, enabling firm support of the market. Sales here have been 50 tons for France at 5%, while at Chicago 600,000 lb have been sold at 5, where the market is steady at 5.

LARD STEARINE.—There has been a little more done here on wants of the lard refiners, with sales of 225 tcs. Western and other out-of-town at 5%@6, and 200 tcs. city at 6%@6%.

GREASE.—Export buying has been a little better this week, besides the local pressers have taken up a little more stock, with a generally steady market. Quotations here: A white 3%, B ditto at 3%, yellow at 2%@3, bone at 3%@3%. At Chicago: A white at 3%, B white at 3%@3%, yellow at 2%, brown at 2%, house at 2%@2%.

GREASE STEARINE.—A stronger market and increased demands. Sales of 200,000 lb yellow at 3%@3 9-16. Yellow quoted at 3%@3 9-16, and white at 3%@3%.

LARD OIL.—With the better lard market and the fact that considerable quantities of the oil have been taken latterly the market is stronger, with 43 to 45 quoted.

CORN OIL.—The demands from Europe have been right along of the steady character to absorb the production of the mills, and the offerings at present from manufacturers' hands are of a restricted character this side of a period several weeks into the new year; therefore confidence prevails over prices. The prices range from 3½ to 3¾ for large and small lots. (For Friday's closing see page 12.)

Water for Soap-Making.

This is one of the most important of soap makers' supplies and very often does not receive the attention it deserves. Soft water is always to be preferred for soap making. By employing hard water loss is entailed through the formation of insoluble compounds, which result in an inferior product. By hardness, as applied to water, is meant its soap destroying power. This is generally expressed in degrees, a degree of hardness being the effect produced on a solution of soap of requisite strength by water which contains one grain of calcium carbonate (lime carbonate) in a gallon. Hardness of water is generally caused by the presence of carbonates, sulphates, etc., of lime and magnesia. When hard water is used in making the lyes, a serious loss results as some of the strength of the caustic is used up in "breaking" the water, forming useless insoluble compounds. Its use should be especially guarded against in the manufacture of soaps for the textile and dyeing industries.

Some hard waters may be softened in a measure by boiling and by other simple means; other waters it is impossible to render fit for use in this industry and they should be entirely rejected. The soap maker who has trouble with a "foxy" product would do well to investigate his water supply as well as the other materials entering into his soaps. Both the soap making materials and the water should be carefully tested and adjusted to each other before the start is made, as much inconvenience and loss result from "blind" working.

The Findlay soap works, of Vancouver, B. C., have been purchased by the Royal Crown Soap Co., of Winnipeg. It is said that the latter company practically controls the soap trade of the Northwest, and has a capital of \$250,000. The new proprietors intend erecting a new building equipped with modern machinery, and an efficient staff will be engaged.

THE ITALY (TEX.) COTTON OIL COMPANY.

Mr. J. B. Cheatham, general manager of the Italy Cotton Oil Co., of Italy, Texas, was a visitor to Dallas recently. He came to make arrangements for increasing the meal output of the mill. The Italy Cotton Oil Co. was organized and incorporated in the year 1893, with a paid-up capital of \$40,000, and they have since done a good business, paying regularly handsome dividends. The officers and directors of the company are: J. M. Couch, president; S. M. Dunlap, secretary-treasurer; J. B. Cheatham, general manager, and the directors are Messrs. J. M. Couch, S. M. Dunlap, C. E. Wood, D. Martin and G. L. Bogard, all well-known and well-to-do business men of Italy, Texas.

Mr. Cheatham has been the general manager for the past five years, and is one of the best posted oil mill managers in the State, and a first-class business man as well. He reports everything moving along smoothly at the mill, and states that they will put in a new cake mill very soon. The capacity of the oil mill is 1,600 barrels per day, and of the meal and cake mill 45 tons per day. They make as fine oil (prime crude) as any mill in the South, and get a correspondingly good price for their output. They make a very fine grade of cake and meal, also, and always take advantage of all opportunities to improve the quality and quantity of the output of their mill.

H. McPhail, of Manygates House, Wakefield, London, has taken out a patent concerning the purification of soap makers' spent lyes, the weak distillates in the production of glycerine, and like liquids, the object being to obtain pure glycerine. The impure liquid is made slightly alkaline or almost neutral by adding sulphurous or other weak acid, and then made slightly acid by the addition of ferric sulphate. The albuminous matters and arsenic are precipitated during this acidifying of the liquid, and are filtered off. These operations may be repeated, if necessary. The weak distillates obtained in glycerine distillation may be used instead of the sulphurous acid, and by this method both they and the soap lyes may be purified at once.

"The National Provisioner" will be very glad to notice and review all 1899 calendars sent to this office.

Messrs. R. K. Irwin, general manager of the Waxahachie Cotton Oil Co.'s mill, and Mr. J. B. Cheatham, general manager of the Italy Cotton Oil Co.'s mill, were in Dallas recently on business pertaining to the improvement of their respective plants, and the disposition of the products. They report everything working smoothly.

It is said that a large pork packing plant will soon be established at Woodstock, Quebec.



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Frozen Meat Quotations.

The demand in London for frozen meats has been very good. The quotations are: New Zealand sheep (about 60 lbs.) best selected at 3½d, prime at 3½d, ordinary at 3½d; Australian sheep (best) at 2½d; pairs of haunches about 20 lbs. 3d; legs of mutton, wethers at 4½, ewes at 4d; shoulders of mutton 3½d; and lamb at

5½d. Also beef—Australian, forequarters, at 3d, hindquarters at 3½d, with top pieces at 3½d, rumps and loins at 3½d; besides forequarters New Zealand beef at 3½ per lb., ex London store.

Sockeye Salmon in Oval Tins.

The Federation Packing Co., of Victoria, British Columbia, is the only company which packs salmon in oval cans. This company

has its works at the mouth of the Fraser and Nasa rivers, and makes a specialty of sockeye salmon.

Indian Rate of Exchange.

The Indian Government proposes to fix the Indian rate of exchange at 1s. 4d. The tea-growers of India and Ceylon are protesting against this rate.

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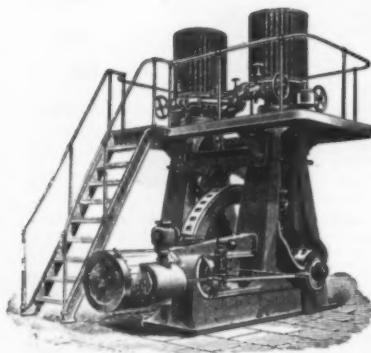
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Ice and Refrigeration

—A 5-ton ice factory and 6,000 feet of cold storage capacity, it is reported, will be erected at Butler, Mo., by M. H. Fox.

—J. M. Pickrell, of Mount Sterling, Ky., it is reported, has signed a contract for the erection of a 25-ton ice factory to cost \$8,000.

—The contract for the erection of a 20-ton ice factory and cold storage house at Hillsboro, Texas, has been let by Crumby & Morris.

—C. E. Dickinson has purchased the Ferris Elevator building, corner Market and Union streets, Lockport, N. Y., for the purpose of fitting the same for a cold storage.

—All the large natural and artificial ice plants controlled by the Cincinnati Ice Delivery Co. are arranging to harvest not less than 25,000 tons of ice this winter in the North.

—On the completion of two new ice houses, each capable of storing 2,500 tons of ice, now being added to the William Durfee ice plant on North Watuppa, Massachusetts, there will be a total capacity for 45,000 tons of ice.

—Contract for the erection of a proposed ice factory, to have a capacity of 10 tons daily, and 2 tons of refrigeration, has been let by B. L. Susman and R. L. Snyder, of Washington, D. C.

—A. J. Clendenen, proprietor of one of the ice factories at Bonham, Texas, is forming a company to build a new and much larger ice factory in Bonham, to take the place of his present plant.

—The Consumers' Ice Co., of Chester, Pa., has added a large plot of ground adjoining its present plant, and with enlarged building and machinery facilities will increase its output to 120 tons per day.

—Henry Lehman is the projector of a plan for the commission dealers of Cincinnati, O., to build a cold storage warehouse at that city, and will endeavor to associate a stock company for that purpose.

—Eight ice houses, the property of the Angelica Ice Co., of Reading, Pa., were consumed by fire. The buildings would hold 30,000 tons of ice. There is a small insurance on the property, and the loss is said to be \$3,000.

—The Binghamton (N. Y.) Cold Storage Co. has purchased for \$50,000 its present site and other property east of its plant from Jos. P. Noyes and wife. On the extra piece the company purposes erecting a plant for the manufacture of ice.

—A plant four stories high, 90x186 feet, fireproof, and equipped with \$75,000 worth of

machinery, will be built in Washington, D. C., by the American Dairy Co. They will bottle milk, manufacture butter and cheese, and other dairy products.

—The Hastings, Neb., Cold Storage Co. has changed hands, and the plant is now operated by the Haskell Cold Storage Co. William Kerr, of that city, owned the controlling interest in the old company, and the Haskell Company purchased his interest and have taken possession.

—An ice plant will be erected in West Homestead, Pa., on Seventh street, by a new organization of Homestead and Pittsburgh capitalists under the name of the Homestead Ice & Storage Co.; capital, \$50,000. The plant is to cost \$430,000, and be completed, it is said, by March 1.

—The Elgin Creamery & Building Co., of Elgin, Ill., will soon build a creamery at Livingston, N. Y., for a local company which is in formation, but not yet incorporated. Mr. A. M. Hodskins, of that place, is prominent in the matter. The creamery will be located on the farm of Mr. Shutts.

—The American Dairy Co., of Washington, D. C., will expend about \$150,000 in the construction of a milk establishment at First and N streets northeast. The building will be equipped with machinery costing close to \$75,000 for the sterilization and bottling of milk, the making of butter and cheese and other dairy products.

—The 25 cars of lumber have arrived at East Las Vegas, N. M., from Chicago for the construction of the mammoth ice house for the Santa Fe Company, and forty men have started to work to rush the erection. It is to be completed in thirty days, and will have a capacity for 6,000 tons, the largest west of Argentine, Kan., it is said.

—The Burlington County (Pa.) Ice Manufacturing Co. has filed articles of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$100,000, of which \$1,000 are paid in. The incorporators are James E. Smiley, of Philadelphia; John Worth, of Mt. Holly, and George A. Belden, of Burlington. The erection of the plant has been commenced in East Burlington.

—The New York & New Jersey Warehouse Company, a cold storage concern, has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$750,000. The plant will be located in Jersey City, N. J. The incorporators are Chas. B. Platt, Jr. (of Charles Hathaway & Co.); A. Trowbridge (vice-president Bank of North

America); W. Wheeler Smith and Lucius H. Biglow (of Biglow & Main.)

—There must needs be a very large crop of ice harvested along the Hudson, as the greater portion was consumed by the latter part of last summer's unusual heat. The Nyack, N. Y., dealers have not had their stock so nearly depleted for many years, and a large yield is hoped for this season. John N. Felter's new artificial ice plant in that town will, therefore, doubtless be duly appreciated.

—The Philadelphia & Baltimore Ice, Cold Storage & Produce Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to carry on a business of cold storage and refrigeration. The principal offices of the company are at 127 Market street, Camden, N. J. The following are the incorporators—R. H. Parker, Joseph H. Young, Thomas Williams, James G. Pratt and James W. Gill, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Alexander Duer, of Camden, N. J.

—Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Co., of New York, will soon begin the overhauling, enlargement and complete refitting of their important packinghouse at Mulberry street, Newark, N. J. New tracking, new refrigeration and everything new will be put in. It will be lighted by electricity throughout. This company will also begin at an early date the erection of a new branch house at Willow street, Camden, N. J., and they have under consideration the erection of a large permanent branch plant at Pittsburg, Pa., their branch house there having been burned down recently. These houses will be up-to-date in tracking, coolers, electricity and every convenient appliance required in such a plant.

U. S. IMPORTS INTO BELGIUM.

According to Consul-General Lincoln, at Antwerp, Belgium, the imports of vegetable oils from this country into the kingdom for the first six months of this year were 11,992,473 pounds, against 8,431,256 pounds for the first six months of 1897.

One of the most notable increases in imports from the United States is lard, the importation of which for the first six months of 1898 amounted to 18,543,477 pounds, against 7,568,431 pounds in the corresponding half year of 1897. The increase in the importation of other animal substances, such as fish and fat other than lard, is also noteworthy, the import being twice as large in the first six months of 1898 as in 1897, the figures being 3,379,468 pounds for 1898 and 1,551,694 for 1897.

The imports of canned fish, smoked ham, tongue, and lard show notable increases, while the item of oleaginous grain substances rose from 609,461 pounds for the period under discussion 1897, to 5,816,616 pounds in 1898.

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Chilled Meat to Australian Colonies.

Understanding that Sir Horace Tozer, the Agent General of Queensland, had stated that his Government and the freezing companies of the Colony were contemplating a change from the freezing to the chilling of meats, feeling that the chilled carcasses will land in London in better condition after the long tropical voyage than carcasses in a frozen state, "The National Provisioner" addressed him on the subject. This journal also asked information about the arrangement of refrigerating ships carrying frozen mutton, and the

contemplated installation of ships to engage in the chilled meat industry, facts about compressed dried air and ammonia expansion, in the carriage of meats.

We received the following reply which will be of considerable interest to the meat and provision trades:

Editor, "The National Provisioner," Sir: In reference to your letter dated the 31st ultimo, I am directed to inform you that it is proposed to send chilled meat from Queensland to the other Australian Colonies, not to England. The Agent General has no information on the points named in your communication, but a letter will be sent to the Colony by next mail, asking for the desired particulars, the reply to which, when received, will be duly communicated to you. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES S. DICKEN, Secretary.

Upon receipt of the additional information it will duly appear in our columns.

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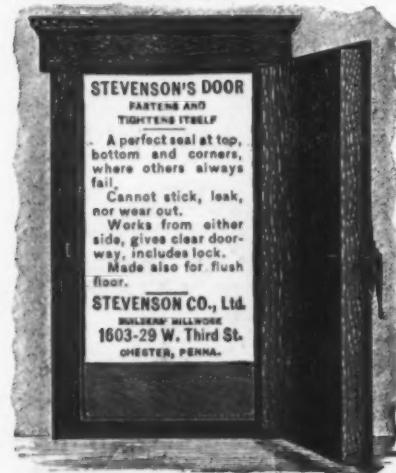
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exporter as the former measure proposed, because the greater part of cottonseed now imported into France comes from Egypt.

The present duty on cottonseed oil is 6 francs (\$1.16) per 100 kilograms (220.46 lb) gross, or about 7 francs (\$1.35) net. The commission will probably recommend the adoption of a measure similar to the one indicated, and it is likely to become law, unless there is a protest entered by the Government of the United States. In case the law is enacted, it has been suggested that our Government place a correspondingly high duty on sardines, which the United States imports almost exclusively from France.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Dec. 10, 1898, is as follows:

To	Weekending Dec. 10, 1898.	Same Week, 1897.	to Dec. 10, 1898.
PORK, BBLS.			
U. Kingdom ..	1,542	1,480	10,524
Continent ...	1,009	605	6,552
So. & Cen. Am.	627	976	2,233
W. Indies ...	1,531	2,582	14,118
Br. No. Am. ...	2	20	2,324
Other countries	11	10 ¹	172
Total	4,722	5,857	35,923
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
U. Kingdom ..	18,253,263	14,902,298	89,580,035
Continent ...	2,503,721	3,100,460	16,954,579
So. & Cen. Am.	316,725	234,850	960,600
W. Indies ...	177,439	154,800	1,189,965
Br. No. Am. ...	11,050	63,400	1,200
Other countries	11,050	63,400	72,175
Total	21,262,198	18,545,808	108,788,554
LARD, LBS.			
U. Kingdom ..	6,427,658	5,280,370	41,720,395
Continent ...	6,155,052	10,475,620	54,279,804
So. & Cen. Am.	526,125	587,810	2,984,630
W. Indies ...	308,820	233,110	3,198,845
Br. No. Am. ...	11	11	6,950
Other countries	10,680	39,880	206,920
Total	13,428,335	16,616,790	102,457,544
Recapitulation of the week's exports.			
Week ending Dec. 10, 1898.			
Bacon and Hams, Lbs.			
From	Pork, Bbls.	Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York	3,668	8,730,925	7,187,290
Boston	532	6,558,550	2,159,396
Portland, Me.	200	2,175,728	820,500
Phila., Pa.	10	682,714	5,403
Baltimore, Md.	301	1,184,801	1,839,564
Norfolk, Va.	11	11	712,333
Newport News	11	27,925	63,904
New Orleans	11	370,630	22,400
Montreal	1,530,925	1,530,925	350,350
St. John, N.B.	11	11	252,700
Pensacola, Fla.	11	11	11
Total	4,722	21,262,198	13,428,335
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
Nov. 1, '98, to Dec. 10, '98.			
Pork, lbs.	7,184,600	5,325,600	1,859,000
Hams, lbs.	108,788,554	102,505,070	6,283,484
Lard, lbs.	102,457,544	75,225,504	27,231,981

CHEAP, STRONG, PROPERLY VENTILATED.

Made in all Sizes. For Shipping
Hams, Smoked Meats, Sausage, etc.

Shipped in the Knock-down. Easy to set up.
Machines Leased for Making the Hercules.

Ask for Sample Barrel and Information How to Save
Money on New Slack Barrels.

HERCULES
WOODENWARE
COMPANY,
288 West 20th Place, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—Show this
advertisement to
manager of your
smoked meat de-
partment and
your head cooper.

BORACIC ACID.

Mr. R. Gibson, of Limerick, writing to the London Grocer, adds his testimony to the long list of those who have maintained that boracic acid as a food-prservative is non-injurious and healthful. He says: "Personally, I have tested the matter for seventeen years, and have seen the good effects of the preservation of food with borates, on the health of many, and I shall continue to believe the evidence of my own senses and the positive evidence given in their favor by every scientific man of note who has really tested the matter thoroughly. Not a single man of any note as a scientific authority, who has published his tests, but arrives at the conclusion that for man and beast the use of the borates in food as preservatives is directly conducive to health. Therefore I assert that a witness who says we who use the borates as food preservatives adulterate is a false witness. The very opposite is the truth. By their use we prevent food becoming adulterated with a class of bacteria that is highly injurious to health."

DUTIES ON SWISS PRODUCTS.

Switzerland is now included in the reciprocal commercial agreement, similar to that entered into between the United States and France. Collectors and others of the customs are authorized and directed by the Treasury Department to impose and collect on the products of Switzerland exported to the United States from that country, similar to those enumerated in the reciprocal commercial arrangement made with France and proclaimed on May 30, 1898, in pursuance of section 3 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, the rates of duty imposed and collected on such merchandise imported from France under said reciprocal arrangement.

All entries of such products imported from Switzerland on and after June 1, 1898, which have been otherwise liquidated, will be re-liquidated in accordance with the above ruling.

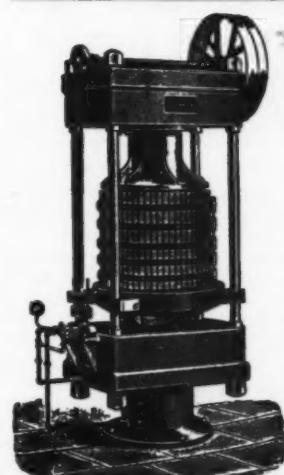
TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to
THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.

P

DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.
NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.
An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
will be sent Free of Charge.
JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when
putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
209 Greenwich Street

TO PACKERS, BROKERS, Etc.

WANTED
For the English Market

FROM 10 TO 20 BARRELS OF

TONGUES

A WEEK.

Also SKINLESS HAMS.

Would send cut of Tongue and quality
of Pickle required.

Splendid opening for new firm who
will put up good stuff. Exceptional
trade and bankers' references given.

Apply "ENTERPRISE,"
Office of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
284 Pearl Street, New York.

OUR YELLOW BOOK

...The... Manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil

AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

NOTICE.

The price of the book is \$3.00 per
copy. Registered postage, 25 cents.
Send check or postal order for \$3.25.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

COTTONSEED OIL MANUFACTURE:

- a The fundamental principles of oil milling.
- b A systematic analysis of cake indispensable.
- c Extremes of temperatures in cooking the meal equally wasteful.
- d Short time pressing baneful in its results.
- e The steam pressure gauge an important factor.
- f The recording thermometer used to indicate past conditions present in heater.
- g Pressure and its correct application in the obtainment of extractable oil.
- h The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
- i Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
- j The difficulty experienced in treating meal.
- k Hints to practical oil millers with regard to presaroom appliances and methods.
- l Refining and filter press classification.
- m Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
- n Hard cake and measures for its prevention.
- o The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.

LATEST METHODS FOR REFINING OF COTTONSEED OIL:

Cottonseed Oil for soap making.

CAKE ANALYSIS:

Testing process, apparatus required, cost of same.

IMPORTANT ADDENDA:

FILTER PRESSES AND OTHER MACHINERY.

RULES REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN COTTONSEED OIL AMONG MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

BUTTERINE AND MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS IN EUROPE.

COTTON OIL MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The National Provisioner Publishing Co.

284 & 286 Pearl Street, New York.

Rialto Building, Chicago.

Trade Chronicle

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE NEENAH COLD STORAGE CO., of Neenah, Wis. Incorporators—A. B. Eldredge, C. S. Briggs and N. Simon, and capital stock is \$12,000.

THE WALDEN FARM AND CATTLE CO., of Fostoria, Kan. Capital, \$12,000. These gentlemen are the directors—H. C. and A. C. Walters, E. H. and M. King.

THE HUBBARD & MORGAN CATTLE & LOAN CO., of Blue Rapids, Kan. Capital, \$10,000. The directors are—L. D. Yerrick, F. A. Stocks, Michael Drennan, W. D. Hubbard and W. A. Morgan.

BRAZIL (IND.) COLD STORAGE & ICE CO.—Principal office, Brazil. To manufacture ice, heat, light and power. Authorized capital, \$15,000. Paid in, \$15,000. Directors—M. J. Poppard, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. DeC. Ball, St. Louis; George Redmon, Brazil.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON DECEMBER 13.

615,705—LIQUID COMPOSITION OF MATTER FOR TREATING HIDES OR SKINS. Henry Holmes, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor of one-half to William Evans, same place. Filed July 24, 1897. Serial No. 645,782. (No specimens.)

615,716—PAPER VESSEL. Will M. Kinnard, Dayton, O., assignor to the Kinnard Manufacturing Co., same place. Filed May 24, 1897. Serial No. 637,874. (No model.)

615,741—LOW PRESSURE STEAM APPARATUS FOR COOKING, Etc. Edward W. Parish, Leicester, England. Filed Feb. 7, 1898. Serial No. 660,400. (No model.)

615,754—DEVICE FOR KEEPING CONTENTS OF VESSELS BENEATH THE SURFACE OF LIQUID THEREIN CONTAINED. August Schenck and Adolph Schenck, San Antonio, Tex. Filed Feb. 2, 1898. Serial No. 668,877. (No model.)

615,771—APPARATUS FOR STRIPPING OFF BARK OF WOOD. Leopold Wertheim, Cassel, Germany. Filed Feb. 2, 1898. Serial No. 668,854. (No model.)

615,836—FEED COOKER. David Ford, Albion, Mich., assignor of one-half to E. N. Parsons, same place. Filed Nov. 22, 1897. Serial No. 659,432. (No model.)

615,486—APPARATUS FOR PURIFYING WATER. Juan F. Hand, Des Moines, Ia., assignor of one-half to James M. Harris, same place. Filed July 13, 1894. Serial No. 517,402. (No model.)

615,863—PROCESS OF PRODUCING RUBBER SUBSTITUTES AND COMPOSITIONS OF MATTER THEREFOR. William K. Leonard, Piqua, O. Filed May 16, 1898. Serial No. 680,856. (No specimens.) Claim—1. A composition of matter to be used as a rubber substitute consisting of corn oil, sulphur and paraffin, in the proportions essentially as and for the purpose described.

615,864—PROCESS OF PRODUCING RUBBER SUBSTITUTES AND COMPOSITIONS OF MATTER THEREFOR. William K. Leonard, Piqua, O. Filed May 16, 1898. Serial No. 680,857. (No specimens.)

615,935—MACHINE FOR SCIVING LEATHER. William H. Weston, Yarmouthville, Me. Filed Sept. 9, 1897. Serial No. 651,078. (No model.)

615,942—REFRIGERATOR. George L. Wyman, Oshkosh, Wis., assignor to the Morgan Company, same place. Filed Nov. 6, 1897. Serial No. 657,674. (No model.)

615,960—TANNING HIDES OR SKINS. Jesse H. Curling, Trowbridge, England. Filed Sept. 3, 1898. Serial No. 690,185. (No model.)

616,006—BUNG BRANDING MACHINE. Armin L. Neubert, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed June 22, 1897. Serial No. 641,770. (No model.)

616,033—SCREENING APPARATUS. Herman E. Stürcke, New York, N. Y., assignor to the Alba Chemical Co., same place. Filed Jan. 28, 1898. Serial No. 668,262. (No model.)

616,066—FIREPROOF DOOR, SHUTTER, Etc. David H. Ferguson, Montreal, Can., assignor of one-third to Richard Wilson Smith, same place. Filed Oct. 23, 1897. Serial No. 656,176. (No model.)

Trade Marks.

32,240—KEY OPENING CAN HEAD. Ziegfeld & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Aug. 1, 1898. Essential feature—The letter "Z" and a fac simile of a portion of the signature of one of the members of the firm, as "Morfoot." Used since July 20, 1898.

32,288—CERTAIN NAMED PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS. SWIFT & COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Filed Nov. 16, 1898.



Essential feature.—The word "EMPIRE." Used since February 15, 1898.

HYDRAULIC TANKAGE PRESSES.

The Thomas-Albright Company, of Goshen, Ind., are now making a smaller size hydraulic tankage press to be operated by either hand or power. This press has 15-inch steel beams and sills, 2-inch strain rods, 10-inch ram, with an extra heavy cylinder. The special features connected with it are the steel plate on the pressure head and a spray pipe around the head which allows the operator to spray the cheese while pressing and causing more grease to be taken from it.

This is known as their No. 1 tankage press, and is especially suitable to the smaller grease concerns, renderers, soap makers, fertilizer makers, glue manufacturers, packers, etc.

Among the latest purchasers of this press are D. Hoover, Freeport, Ill.; A. M. Trenholm, Rockford, Ill.; Henry Donisch, Fond du Lac, Wis.; B. McGurl, 31st and Western avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Rapids Glue Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; N. Russell & Sons, Toledo, Ohio.

The Thomas-Albright Co. would be pleased to correspond with all parties interested, and take pleasure in referring to any of the above, or will furnish a more complete list of the users of their machines upon application. This same concern also build their hydraulic tankage presses (same style as above) in three larger sizes, the largest of which are used by such people as Armour & Co., Swift and Company, Nelson Morris & Co., at their various plants, which in itself requires no further recommendation.

Thacker's Grocers' Directory.

"The National Provisioner" is in receipt of Thacker's Official Wholesale Grocers' Directory of the United States for 1899. The pub-

lishers state that manufacturers and others needing a directory for reference and mailing list can rely upon it as being correct to Dec. 5 of this year. The price is \$1 for a single copy, or six copies for \$5. The book will be mailed for this price, postpaid, upon application, by addressing Orrin Thacker, secretary of the Ohio Wholesale Grocers' Association, Columbus, Ohio.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

There is a petition in circulation to close the Exchange the day before Christmas, and it may possibly come before the Board of Managers for action to-day (Thursday).

The Board of Managers, at its meeting Thursday afternoon of this week, elected as members of the Exchange, Ernest Armstrong, John Craik, W. S. Cunningham, Harrison W. Gladwin, Howard L. Sills and A. C. Spencer.

Proposed for membership: Charles F. Hirzel (Hirzel, Feltman & Co., commission merchants), by John C. Seager, and Nelson Stoddard Pollard (Alfred H. Post, freight ship brokers), by Alfred H. Post.

Visitors at the Exchange: Julius Barnes, Duluth; J. W. McLeronan, Winnipeg; J. A. Smith, Philadelphia; F. N. Quigley, St. Louis; Thomas Barnett, Memphis, Tenn.; J. B. Bell, Toledo; B. C. Church, Duluth; B. B. Bryan, Chas. Dorett and S. C. Frazer, Chicago.

The Produce Exchange will be closed Dec. 26 and Jan. 2, as Christmas and New Year's days come upon Sunday, while the Chicago Board of Trade will be closed Saturday, Dec. 24, as well as the other two days. It is quite possible that the New York Produce Exchange may agree to close as well Dec. 24, on account of the adjournment of the Chicago Board of Trade for that day.

The entertainment to be given at the Produce Exchange on Saturday, Dec. 31, by the members, on voluntary contributions which amount in all to over \$700, and which we referred to in our previous publication, will be of a highly agreeable order, as some of the best musical talent of the city has been secured. It is proposed to hold the entertainment from 2 to 5:30 p. m. Members and their families, as well as their friends generally, will be invited to attend. Tickets of admission for non-members must be obtained from the committee, who will also receive subscriptions. The committee is composed of Henry D. McCord, chairman; Clarence H. Lippman and G. Walter Beven.

Members of the New York Produce Exchange were informed Wednesday that Surrogate Arnold had decided that the money paid to the heirs of members from the Gratuity Fund of the Exchange was not liable to a transfer inheritance tax. This decision was rendered in the case of the estate of John E. Fay, deceased, who was a member of the Exchange, and who had been a subscriber to the Gratuity Fund of that organization. The amount received from the fund was excluded from a transfer tax, and the District Attorney appealed from this ruling to the Surrogate's Court.

The annual oil trade dinner at Sherry's on Wednesday night was probably the most enjoyable of any held in many years. Fully seventy members of the oil trade, with invited guests, comprising the president of the Produce Exchange, Frank Brainard, and the secretary of the Board of Trade and Transportation, Darwin R. James, sat down to an elaborate dinner, while there was an unusually satisfactory general entertainment provided. Short speeches were numerous on the part of the members of the association. Mr. Snively, of the Oil Seeds & Pressing Co., the chairman of the Entertainment Committee, had exerted himself to have everything run smoothly, and the whole affair was voted a marked success.

A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.

There is no one item that has greater interest for the provision trade than the subject of ice machines. No argument is required for the statement that there is no trade wherein there is so much necessity for ice machines as the provision trade, since there are no goods so perishable as meats. For the last year, especially, it is a well-known fact that the great majority of wholesale and retail butchers and the smaller packers throughout the country, who up to the present time had not owned their own ice machines, but who have relied upon natural ice, with its varying temperature, slop, and the tendency to make people rheumatic who frequent the moist chill rooms cooled by natural ice, have been turning their attention very strongly to the question as to whether or not they would install a machine. Thus the demand in this trade is almost universal.

Of the many ice machines manufactured

that they received a very strong letter of recommendation from the Commissioner of Live Stock, Dairy and Poultry. The excellence of their machine gained for them a gold medal. Any of our readers needing an ice machine or having any thoughts on the subject, will be able to gain some valuable information by writing the A. H. Barber Mfg. Co., 229 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

influence with the city council when it makes demands for public improvements of any kind. The packing companies have absolutely no interest in the enterprise.

AUSTRALASIAN NOTES.

The Government Statist of New South Wales gives the following as the production of butter and cheese for the three years ending 1897: Butter, made in factories: In 1895, 30,696,680 lb; 1896, 29,676,097 lb; 1897, 28,810,883 lb. Made on farms: In 1895, 9,064,314 lb; 1896, 7,451,986 lb; 1897, 5,750,489 lb. Total colony: In 1895, 39,760,994 lb; 1896, 37,128,083 lb; 1897, 34,561,372 lb. Cheese, made in factories: In 1895, 2,685,530 lb; 1896, 2,239,654 lb; 1897, 2,135,282 lb. Made on farms: In 1895, 2,367,252 lb; 1896, 2,255,155 lb; 1897, 1,994,520 lb. Total colony: In 1895, 5,052,782 lb; 1896, 4,494,800 lb; 1897, 4,129,802 lb. The estimated amount of milk included under cheese is 103,980,000 gallons in 1897 and 116,166,000 gallons in 1896. This gives a yield of 206.2 and 253.7 gallons per cow respectively.

The total wool clip of New Zealand for the wool year ending June 30, was 149,788,712 lb, valued at \$23,664,210. The clip for the previous year was 132,436,981 lb, valued at \$21,786,220. The North Island is expanding, and the South Island contracting in the sheep and wool industry.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The ammoniate market has been extremely dull for the past week, and there are no transactions of interest to report. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$13 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10, \$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9½ and 15, \$15@\$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$14.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.35@\$1.37½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof-meal, \$1.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.57½@\$1.60 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.55 per unit f. o. b. Kansas City; crushed tankage, \$1.60@\$1.65 and 10 c. and f. basis Baltimore. Sulphate of ammonia (foreign), \$2.60@\$2.65 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic gas, \$2.65 c. and f. Baltimore.

THE GLUE MARKET.

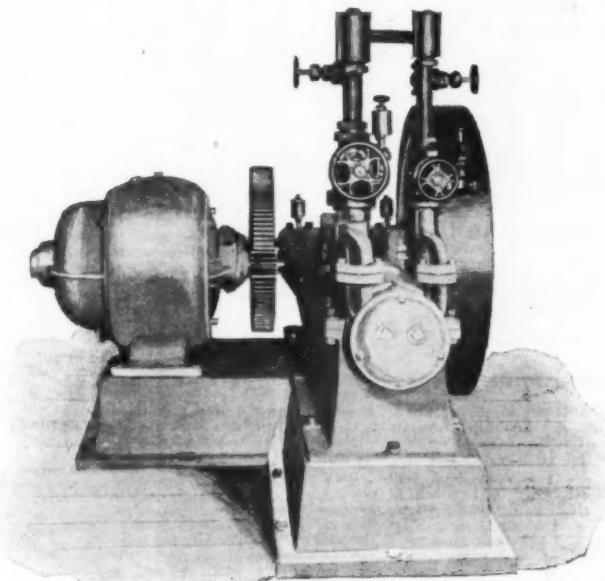
A Extra	22c
1 Extra	18c
1	16c
1X moulding..	16c
1X	14½c
1½	14c
1¾	13½c
1¾	12½c
1¾	11c
1¾	9½c
1¾	8½c
2	7½c

CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

7½ per cent. Caustic Soda	1.45 to 1.60 for 60 p. c.
76 " " Caustic Soda	1.55 to 1.65 for 60 per cent
60 " " Caustic Soda	1.65 per 100 lbs.
98 " " Powdered Caustic Soda, 2½-3 cts. lb.	
58 " " Pure Alkali	75-90 cts. for 48 p. c.
48 " " Soda Ash	85-95 cts. per 100 lbs
Crystal Carbonate Soda	1.50-1.75 per 100 lbs
Carbonate of Potash	4½ to 4¾ cts. lb
Caustic Potash	4½ to 5 cts. lb
Borax	7½ cts. lb
Talc	1 to 1½ cts. lb.
Palm Oil	4½ to 4¾ cts. lb
Green Olive Oil	56 cts. gallon.
" " Fats	4½ to 4¾ cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil	33-55 cts. gallon.
Cochin Cocoanut Oil	6½ to 7 cts. lb.
Ceylon Cocoanut Oil	6½ cts. lb.
Cuban Cocoanut Oil	6 cts. lb.
Cottonseed Oil	22-24 cts. gallon.
Rosin	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 200 lb.

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	18
No. 2 Skins	13
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	18
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	11
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over.	2.25
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over.	2.00
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.90
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.65
Branded Kips, heavy	1.35
Light Branded Kips	1.00
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1.75
" " light	1.25
Branded O. S.	75



A. H. BARBER & CO.
Compressor Connected to Electric Motor.

throughout the country, that of the A. H. Barber Mfg. Co. stands among the first. Their machine is absolutely up-to-date and has all the most modern improvements. The smallest machine made by this firm is one which has a refrigerating capacity of 1½ tons, which is especially adapted to meat markets and places where only a small plant is needed, as it requires less than three horse power to operate it. From this size they build machines up to almost any refrigerating capacity. We reproduce a cut of something which is new to this trade. This cut shows a compressor directly connected to the electric motor, all on the one base, the motor used being that made by the Northern Electric Company.

Nowadays there are very few town throughout the country that have not an electric light plant, and the better class of butchers almost invariably light their stores with electric light. Having the electricity, it is a very small matter to connect it with a motor of this kind, especially as the whole machine takes up such little space, and it is certainly no trouble to operate the machine, as all that is required is to occasionally oil the bearings, rub the parts over with a little cotton waste to keep them clean, and when the power is required, simply to turn a button. It should be mentioned that this firm had one of their ice machines in use in the Dairy Building on the Trans-Mississippi Exposition grounds at Omaha, this year from June 1 to Nov. 1, and

graph 282 of the act of July, 1897, was affirmed.

WORKMEN'S ENTERPRISE.

A village organized on something of the same lines as the town of Pullman, Ill., is soon to be established by the packinghouse men in Sioux City, Ia. It will differ, however, in one important particular from its Illinois prototype. Instead of being the creation of the employer, the employees themselves will found and manage it. Sioux City numbers about 1,500 packinghouse workmen among its population. To a few of the leaders it occurred some time ago that important advantages might be gained by clubbing together and buying homes adjoining each other. The plan has grown until now a syndicate is to be formed with a regularly elected board of directors, and, probably, formal articles of incorporation to carry out the plan. A big tract of ground will be purchased somewhere near the packinghouses, and homes erected suitable to the requirements of all packinghouse employees from the lowest to the highest. These buildings will be offered for sale on easy payments or for rent at a moderate rate. By buying so large a tract and building so many houses at once it is thought that much cheaper rates can be secured than were the men to make their purchases separately. The addition to the city will also be a power politically, and will be likely to have a strong

December 17, 1898.

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake	20/	17.6	80.20
Bacon	30/	25	1.10 M.
Lard, tcs	30/	25/	1.10 M.
Lard (am. pkgs.)	22/6	27.6	1 M.
Cheese	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter	35/	35/	2 M.
Tallow	25/	25/	1.10 M.
Beef, per 100 lbs.	5/	5/	1.10 M.
Pork, per bbl	4/	3.6	9.75 M.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3/9d. Cork for orders, 4/1/4d/3d.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beesves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,669	3	1,212	17,011	17,621
Sixteenth St.	2,727	90	1,770	18,111	27,903
Fortieth St.					
Hoboken	2,910	39	69	1,182	
Lehigh Val. R.R.	1,09				4,056
Scattering					
Totals	10,815	132	3,142	33,331	48,580
Totals last week	10,876	161	4,306	39,661	42,211

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Lbs.	Quart.
Eastmans Company			Beef.
Nelson Morris			1,800
Armour & Co.			4,720
Swift and Company			1,760
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger			2,113
J. Shamborg & Son	602	2,014	1,897
W. A. Sherman	413		
Eppstein & Sanders	147		
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.	303		
L. R. Dillenback	35		
G. F. Lough & Co.	50		
Total shipments	2,015	2,000	12,880
Total shipments last week	1,796	163	11,556
Boston exports this week	2,924	2,116	10,707
Baltimore	722	1,500	1,347
Philadelphia	200		
Portland	660	3,164	
To London	1,744	884	3,056
To Liverpool	4,010	7,619	21,848
To Glasgow	450		
To Hull	128		
To Manchester	219	301	
To Bermuda and West Indies	85		
Totals to all ports	6,551	8,879	24,904
" " " last week	5,778	826	24,570

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers	... 60 a 50
Medium to fair native steers	... 60 a 490
Common native steers	... 60 a 450
Steers and Oxen	... 60 a 460
Bulls and dry cows	... 187 a 370
Good to prime native steers one year ago	... 450 a 460

LIVE CALVES.

The market was very dull this week and prices were considerably lower. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb	7 1/2 a 8
" " " common to good, per lb	6 a 7

LIVE HOGS.

The market was very quiet this week with fair receipts. Prices a shade lower. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme	200 a 370
Hogs, heavy	370 a 375
Hogs, light to medium	375 a 380
Pigs	385 a 400
Roughs	300 a 380

CHICAGO.

Union Stockyards.—Estimated receipts of hogs to-day, 50,000; prospects lower; estimated receipts of hogs to-morrow, 36,000; slow, 5c. lower; light hogs, \$3.20@\$3.35; mixed packers, \$3.25@\$3.37 1/2; heavy shipping grades, \$3.20@\$3.42 1/2; rough packing grades,

\$3.20@\$3.35. Hogs closed weak; packers bought 69,000; shippers, 2,000; left over, 13,000.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs received, 23 cars; sale lower; Yorkers, \$3.40@\$3.45; mostly \$3.40; pigs, \$3.30@\$3.35; mixed, \$3.40@\$3.45; mediums, \$3.45; heavy, \$3.45@\$3.50; roughs, \$2.90@\$3.10. Hogs—Estimated receipts to-day, 38 cars; shipments, 24 cars; shipped to New York, 16 cars; official to New York yesterday, 11 cars; on sale, 32 cars.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs steady; heavy weights, \$3.45; good mediums, \$3.40; best Yorkers and pigs, \$3.35; coarse and fair grades, \$3.25@\$3.30.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady, \$3.20@\$3.40.

PEORIA.

Hogs active; about 2 1/2c. lower; light, \$3.10@\$3.25; mixed, \$3.15@\$3.27 1/2; heavy, \$3.20@\$3.30; rough, \$3@\$3.15.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs 5c. lower; Yorkers, \$3.15@\$3.25; packers, \$3.25@\$3.40; butchers, \$3.35@\$3.45.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand was very slow with a medium supply. Prices lower. We quote:

Live spring lambs, choice per lb	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
" " " medium, per lb	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Live sheep	4 1/2 a 6 1/2

" common to medium

LIVE POULTRY.

The demand for chickens is generally slow and there is a large accumulation in dealers' hands, especially of ordinary chickens. Roasters steady. Prime turkeys in fair request and firm. Choice ducks and geese a trifle sturdier, but an abundance of ordinary quality, which are very dull and weak. Pigeons plenty and slow. We quote:

Chickens, average Westerns	a 7
Geese, average Westerns	a 8
Roasters, per 100	a 8
Turkeys, average Westerns, per lb	a 9 1/2
Ducks, average Westerns, per pair	55 a 70

" Southern

Geese, average Westerns, per pair

" Southern, plucked

" Southern, full-feathered

Pigeons, prime old

DRESSED BEEF.

Trade has been very quiet this week and prices are fully 1/4c. per lb. lower. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy

" " " light

Common to fair Native

Choice Western, heavy

" " " light

Good to prime Westerns

Common to fair Texan

Good to choice Heifers

Common to fair Heifers

Choice Cows

Common to fair Cows

Good to choice Oxen and Stags

Common to fair Oxen and Stags

Fleshy Bologna Bulls

DRESSED CALVES.

The demand for calves has been exceedingly dull this week. Prices 1/2@1/4c. per lb. lower. We quote:

Veal, City dressed, prime

" " " common to good

" Country dressed, prime

" " " fair to good

" " " common to fair

DRESSED HOGS.

This has been a very dull week for dressed hogs, trade being very quiet. Prices 1/2@1/4c. lower. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	a 4 1/2
Hogs, 150 lbs	a 4 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs	a 4 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs	4 1/2 a 1/2
Pigs	4 1/2 a 5
Count' y dressed	4 a 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market on choice lambs was fully 1/4c. per lb lower this week, owing to the poor demand. Other stuff steady, but quiet. We quote:

Good to choice lambs	8 1/2 a 9
Common to medium lambs	7 1/2 a 8
Good to prime sheep	7 1/2 a 8
Common to medium	6 a 6 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 18,300 packages; previous six days, 16,961 packages. The general market continues to present a quiet and unsatisfactory appearance with liberal supplies here and to come, and a large accumulation from previous receipts. The weather, however, is quite cold, and that holds the position about steady. Turkeys are plenty. Fancy dry picked soft-meated chickens are scarce. The regulation demand for chickens and fowls is very slow, but some good sized lots have been taken by speculators to freeze. Fancy ducks and geese have a little more inquiry, but market still glutted with ordinary quality, and such neglected. Squabs unchanged. We quote:

DRY-PACKED.

Turkeys, Md. and Del., choice	a 14 1/2
" State and Penn., fancy	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
" " good to prime	10 1/2 a 12 1/2
" O. and Mich., scalded, fancy	12 a 12 1/2
Turkeys, Western, prime, per lb.	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" fair to good	9 1/2 a 0
" inferior	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
Chickens, Phila., good to choice	14 a 15
" poor to fair	10 a 11
" Jersey and near-by, prime	10 a 11
" fair to good	9 a 9 1/2
State and Penns., good to prime	9 a 9 1/2
" fair to good	8 a 8 1/2
Western, good to prime	7 a 7 1/2
" poor to good	7 1/2 a 8
Old cocks, Western, per lb	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Ducks, near-by prime	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" Western, prime	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" fair to good	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Geese, Maryland good to prime	8 1/2 a 10 1/2
" Western, fair to good	8 1/2 a 10 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz	2 7/8
" small and dark, per doz	1.50 a 1.75

PROVISIONS.

The demand for provisions has only been fair, with prices ruling a little easier. Western pork loins lower. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., average	9 a 9 1/2
" 12 to 14 "	8 1/2 a 9
Californian hams, smoked, light	6 a 6 1/2
" " " heavy	6 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	8 1/2 a 9
" (rib in)	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Dried beef sets	14 a 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	14 a 15
" shoulders	5 1/2 a 6
Pickled bellies, light	7 a 7 1/2
" " " heavy	6 1/2 a 7
Fresh pork loins, City	7 a 7 1/2
" " " Western	6 a 6 1/2
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.	25 00
Beef hams, in sets	18

FISH.

Cod, heads off	5 a 7
" heads on	3 a 4
Halibut, White	14 a 15
" Grey	a 15
Striped bass	10 a 25
Bluefish, Frozen	7 a 8
Eels, skinned	5 a 10
" skin on	3 a 6
White perch	5 a 10
Flounders	3 a 8
Salmon, Western	8 a 15
" Eastern	8 a 15

Curers of the "Leader" and "Rosebud" Brands of Hams and Bacon. Manufacturers of "White Lily" Brand of strictly Pure Lard and all kinds of Sausages. Estimates furnished on Car lots of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Spare Ribs, Lard, Etc. Casings Our Specialty.

GENERAL OFFICE:

3919 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BRANCHES:

West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

201 Fort Greene Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF
and PROVISION CO.,
Packers of Beef and Pork.**

Smelts, Kennebec	10	12½
" Scotia	10	15
Lobsters, large	18	
" medium	8	12
Herrings	3	4
" Bed snappers	6	12½
Mackerel, Spanish, live	15	20
" fresh, small	8	
" " large	8	
Shad, bucks	25	75
Shad, roes	1	150
Scallops	100	150
Soft crabs		
Weakfish, frozen	5	6
" green	5	6
Sea bass	10	12
White fish	10	12
Pompano	20	25
Haddock	5	6
King fish, live	10	15
" frozen	8	
Closoes	5	4½
Prawn	75	
Sea trout	6	8
Sheephead	8	12½

GAME.

Prime quail selling fairly, and firm, but ordinary lots plenty and dull. Grouse and partridges firm. Wild ducks more plenty. Golden plover very scarce. Prime rabbits steady. We quote:

Quail, prime, fresh, per dozen	1 35 a 1 50
" small, inferior	60 a 1 10
Partridges, undrawn, dry, per pair	1 10 a 1 35
" drawn, per pair	85 a 1 10
Grouse, prime undrawn, per pair	1 a 35
" drawn	20 a 1 25
Woodcock, prime, per pair	1 0 a 1 15
English Snipe, prime to choice, per doz.	1 60 a 2 10
Plover, Grass, prime to choice, per doz.	1 0 a 1 60
" Golden, prime to choice, per doz.	2 10 a 2 60
Wild ducks, canvas, 6 lbs, and over to pair	2 10 a 2 60
" light, pair	60 a 1 10
" redhead, heavy, 6 lbs, & over, pr.	1 35 a 1 85
" light, pair	60 a 1 10
" mallard, per pair	60 a 85
" blue wing teal, per pair	45 a 80
" green wing teal	35 a 80
Bunnies, per pair	25 a 35
Jack Rabbits, per pair	60 a 70

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	5 60 a 3 50
" South America	6 00
" Brazil (kegs)	7 10
Compounds—Domestic	4
" Export	4 1/2
Prime Western lards	5 40 a 3 22
" City lards	5 1/2 a 5
" lard stearine	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
" oleo	5 a 8 1/2

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 27,867 packages; previous six days, 36,957 packages. Receipts have fell off considerably from the previous six days, and there is an unusual irregularity in the delivery of stock, which causes some interruption to business. Most of the fresh creamery from all sections is showing effects of wintry weather, and there is only a small proportion of the Western butter that will pass inspection as extras. Buyers are showing no interest in State dairy, and the Western packings are quiet, though steady owing to very moderate receipts. Rolls dull. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	8 11/4
" firsts	19 1/4 a 20 1/4
" seconds	17 a 18
" thirds	15 1/2 a 16 1/2
" State finest	19 1/4 a 20
" firsts	18 a 19
" thirds to seconds	15 1/2 a 17 1/2
State dairy, half firkin tubs, finest	18 a 18
" tubs, thirds to firsts	16 a 17 1/2
" firkins, fan-y	17 1/2 a 18
" seconds to firsts	14 1/2 a 16 1/2
Western, imitation creamery, finest	17 a 17 1/2
" firsts	15 a 16
" seconds	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
" factory, June extras	14 1/2 a 14
" June, sec. to firsts	13 1/2 a 14
" seconds	14 a 15
" fresh, extras	14 a 15
" lower grades	12 1/2 a 13 1/2
Rolls, fresh, fancy	14 1/2 a 15
" fair to good	13 1/2 a 14

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 18,023 boxes; previous six days, 25,457 boxes. The position continues to gradually gain strength and we feel justified in marking quotations on top grade a shade higher. Present highest quotations are perhaps a little extreme, but have been made, and doubtful if fancy cheese can be obtained any less. Skims are held firmly with confidence. We quote:

State, full cream, Sep. & Oct., large colored, fcy 10 1/2	
" Nov., large, colored, choice	10 1/2 a 10 1/2
" Sep. & Oct., large, white, fcy 10 1/2	
" large, good to prime	9 1/2 a 10
" large, common to fair	7 1/2 a 9 1/2
" Sep. & Oct., small, col., fancy, 11 1/2 a 11 1/2	
" small, white, " 11 1/2 a 11 1/2	
" Nov., small, good to prime	10 1/2 a 10 1/2
" common to fair	7 1/2 a 9 1/2

ILLINOIS CREAMERY CO., ELGIN, ILL.

Manufacturers of

Extra Fancy New
Process Creamery Butter.

Offices, 129 SO. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

A Fine Table Butter Guaranteed
to be the Pure Product of Cows'
Milk, and sold at prices within
the reach of all.

Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	13
" " " per lb.	2 3
" bungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y.	5 7
" " " Chicago	4 6 1/2
" middles, per set (87/100 ft.), f.o.b. N. Y.	50
" " " Chicago	48
" weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.	5
" No. 2's	3 a 3
Russian rings	12 a 20

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 30,238 cases; previous six days, 38,246 cases. Reports of continuous cold weather throughout the country, coupled with light receipts here and advices of small shipments in transit, have stimulated a stronger feeling in the egg market. There is a moderate stock of so-called fresh gathered on hand here, but it consists chiefly of secondary qualities. The demand is still light for fresh and confined chiefly to the better grades. Southern must be positively choice to reach top quotations. Undergrades of fresh are still moving slowly. Refrigerators are strong. Limed strong and firm. We quote:

Quail, prime, fresh, per dozen	1 35 a 1 50
" small, inferior	60 a 1 10
Partridges, undrawn, dry, per pair	1 10 a 1 35
" drawn, per pair	85 a 1 10
Grouse, prime undrawn, per pair	1 a 35
" drawn	20 a 1 25
Woodcock, prime, per pair	1 0 a 1 15
English Snipe, prime to choice, per doz.	1 60 a 2 10
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" redhead, heavy, 6 lbs, & over, pr.	1 35 a 1 85
" light, pair	60 a 1 10
" mallard, per pair	60 a 85
" blue wing teal, per pair	45 a 80
" green wing teal	35 a 80
Bunnies, per pair	25 a 35
Jack Rabbits, per pair	60 a 70

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	50 to 60c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	40 to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25 to 60c a pair
" Beef	15 a 25c, a pair
Beef kidneys	40 to 60c a piece
Mutton kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Livers, beef	30c a piece
Offal	40 to 60c a piece
Hearts, beef	15 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	30 to 12c a lb.
Butts, beef	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	22 to 30c a lb
Lamb's fries	8 to 16c a pair

BONES, HOOFs, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-65 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55 00
Flat shin bones, av. 12 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40 00

Thigh bones, av. 80-85 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.

Hoofs

Horns, 7 1/2 oz and over, steers, 1st quality \$150 00-190 00

 " No. 3

 " 100 00-90 00

Ginestock, Dry, per 100 lbs.

 " Wet, " 30 00-8 00

Hair tails, per pc.

 " 1 50-3 00

 " 3 1/2c.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat

 " Suet, fresh and heavy

Shop bones, per cwt.

SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep an Lambkins

 " 75 a 90

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle

 " " " per kg. 50 bales

 " " " narrow, per bale

 " " " domestic, " 28

Hog, American, 1cs, per lb.

 " " " bales, per lb.

 " " " 1/2 bales, per lb.

 " " " 20 lbs, per lb.

 " " " 32 lbs, per lb.

 " " " 22 lbs, per lb.

Send for Quotations
and Samples.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

ONLY \$2.00 FOR 52 WEEKLY ISSUES.

F. R. Farrington & Co.,
IMPORTERS and GRINDERS OF SPICES,

Boston Office,
No. 11 Chatham Street.

244 and 246 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL.

MEAT HEALTHIER THAN MILK.

Meat is healthier than milk. The minute the faithful housewife and the dairyman read this they will say: "Why, we feed the babies on milk and doctors prescribe it for the sick." Exactly, boiled milk. The natural fluid is tubercled and is unfit for human food. When we say this we may be putting in a stroke for the butcher, but at the same time, we are uttering a cry for the public health. We are also notifying Europe of a popular error likewise. Most meat is inspected, either on the hoof or at slaughter in this country before going into the channels of trade. Milk is not tested chemically for tuberculosis before it is allowed to be sold. New York has a sort of system of visitation to all phthisis cases. These are enumerated and chartered on a "call" map. Each doctor in the city must notify the Board of Health who it is and where it is. Where a case was found another would crop up in the same district. Tuberculosis was closely studied in England. This showed infection. Based on the facts gleaned in this and other ways, Dr. McFadyean has made the assertion that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand cases were "infected by tuberculous human beings." Milk, doubtless, furnished the great bulk of the tuberculum, either directly or indirectly.

Look at the matter statistically for a moment. Take the London death rate of 100,000 living people. We will, for convenience, divide them into the milk period and the meat period. The former runs from birth to fifteen years old. The distinct meat period would run from fifteen to, say, forty-five years. From birth to five years old would be as distinctly a milk period in the human life and growth. During that tender period of five years, 1,341 children die of tuberculosis out of the death rate of 100,000 people. No two or three decennial periods from ten to sixty years will yield such frightful results. Now, to the other side—meat. From 1891 to 1895 the death rate percentage in the meat eating period (15 to 45 years) decreased 52.8 per cent., while the death rate in the distinctly milk period (0 to 5 years) for the same period decreased only 3 per cent. Either the meat became better or meat as a diet made men so much stronger that there was no inducement for disease, or the meat was less tubercular than milk. This decrease of 52.8 per cent. in the death rate of meat eaters is further accentuated by the fact that from 1876 to 1896 the consumption of meat per capita in London had increased nearly 80 per cent. In London alone this meant an increase

of more than half a million bullocks or 400,000,000 pounds annually. If butchers' meat caused tuberculosis these bullocks would simply be four-legged murderers. Tuberculosis, phthisis (consumption), death. That would be the order from a flesh diet. The meat market cannot be charged with the bill for pulmonary troubles resulting from tubercular infections.

The American packer, the American cattle grower on one side of him, and the American general public on the other side of him, who are interested in the export of American meat to England may feel comforted by the fact that London, which accepts the American beef without the hampering inspection laws of the Continent and eats more of our product than any three Continental cities, is freer from consumption than any of them. The rate for phthisis per thousand deaths for a few cities is: London, 121; Brussels, 163; Vienna, 208; Stockholm, 160; Paris, 144. New York City with all its supposed consumption of uninspected meats; its packed state with the husky paupers of Europe; its unsanitary condition in certain quarters is only 167, which is less than Berlin, Vienna or any of the Continental inspection and exclusion howlers. The great death rate all through is in the child or milk period. Analysis shows our meat to be superior to the foreign. Our milk, as bad as it is, as pure as theirs; our food products no more adulterated. The results at the grave show our stuffs to be less fatal than Europe's; also that the killing mischief lurks in milk and not in the meat.

"DIRTY TRADE DENS."

Some one sent us this as a fact:

"We have always supposed that the butcher business was the healthiest one, but a report of the death rate among males in Great Britain shows that two butchers die to every preacher."

If that is true, the butcher should cultivate greater piety, or the sanitary condition of some meat markets should be improved. We are inclined to the belief that much is needed as to the latter. There are some dirty, stuffy little holes in every city reeking with ptomaine poison. They should not be in existence.

Why Boards of Health so assiduously guard meat en route in a wagon on the open streets, allow it to be dumped into a close, badly ventilated, filthy shop and sold there for human food, we have never properly understood. We are not attacking the coverings which protect the flesh in transit, but we feel that this meat is more liable to infection in these little dirty trade holes, called meat shops, than it is in an open wagon rolling along the city thoroughfare, or when hung

in a bigger and better ventilated market.

If some one will walk into any of those ancient little 8x20dens on the East or West side of New York City or downtown, our meaning will be plain to the eyes and the nose of the inspector. Talk about public health! Go and see these stenches and then think a bit; and act.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

That oily soap man who sells a box of soap and promises a bonus of anything which tickles his fancy, has been around Pittsburg, Pa., lately. He uses the name of an honest and well-known firm as a cover. The residents of these districts should wash him with his own soap, then make him quaff the suds as a beverage and point him the road and a hint to travel quickly.

The grocers, etc., of Augusta, Me., thus hit the little green trading stamp: "We, the undersigned grocers of the city of Augusta, do each and all promise and agree, as our contract with the Traders' Supply Company, for the first year, has expired, or is about to expire, that we will not renew the same with the above company or any other company, or go into any agreement or arrangement with any company, for the use of trading stamps of any description." A long list follows. An anti-trading stamp bill has been passed by the Vermont Legislature.

The Newport, R. I., association is in arms also, and there is a general stirring all over the country. Some States have, and others are getting in line to bundle these stamps out bag and baggage. They can't go too fast.

The old, worn out Jersey horse can trot to his Walhalla now. The packinghouse over there takes his life out of him in real abattoir style, strips his skin for our lovely Cordovan or porpoise hide shoes, puts his nice red flesh into any sort of pickle for the human palate and otherwise prepares him for savory sausages and other viands for the choice table menu. More of him is lost sight of. Commerce receives the whole of him in pieces for different purposes. With his stable mates in Yonkers, Boston and the West he will be fearfully scattered at the final day, when the drove shall trot forth in minor atoms from human forms to the judgment.

There is a sort of free-and-easy way of treating farmers when they drop into trading channels. Up in Syracuse, N. Y., the butchers, who pay rent for shops, have to hide their stuff within and cover it when it goes on a wagon without. But the rural wagon is permitted to roll in and about the city unmolested with its cargo exposed. We don't know if a farm killed steer is any tougher than a city steer, and hence less liable to the infection of ptomaines, which infest the air, but we feel that one of these carcasses is just as tainted as the other and should be treated with the same sanitary precaution. If you look through the status of their meat to the venders you can see the reason also why the farmer should be treated the same as the city butcher is in all matters affecting his meat. We do not see, either why the city butchers should pay the expense for police to protect the farmers' wagon and stuff, pay for good streets and roads for him to safely roll his wheels over, help provide him a free market place and pay a license in addition to carrying on their own business, while the agriculturist enters free and sells his stuff in competition with them.

Trade News and Hints

Electricity Sweetens Meat.

The claim of the French scientist that meat which has been electrically shocked becomes tenderer and sweeter and less liable to decay was seemingly verified the other day in a Southern city. Mr. Louis Shaner has a stall in the market at Lynchburg, Va. He took hold of a cut of meat to lift it from the hook. His whole body tingled. He had the joke out on several men, and after shocking many good ladies into hysterics, he sent for an electrician. The meat and the wire just got mixed, that was all, and Mr. Shaner knew it the instant he touched the viand and felt the current. This shocked meat when eaten was pronounced the juiciest and best meat ever sold from the stall. It was so much superior to a similar unshocked piece from the same beast as to seem to be from a superior beef. This accident appears to verify the claim of the French scientist as to improving its flavor. Whether the meat will keep longer after being shocked did not appear, as this succulent piece did not last long. It was eaten. The whole is matter for a novel and an interesting experiment.

An Extraordinary Sheep.

The Mark Lane Express says that Harvill & Sons, the important butchers of Exeter, England, week before last cut up at their shop the carcass of an extraordinary sheep. It was of a four-tooth (four-year-old) ewe crossed between the Dartmoor and the Devon long-wool breeds, and weighed, dressed, 123 pounds. The kidneys and fat of this odd animal weighed 20½ pounds, which is exactly one-sixth of the total weight of the carcass. The form of this part was more like that of a bullock's kidney, and nearly as large. This sheep was purely grass fed. The peculiarity of these improved Dartmoors is that they graze well and fatten quickly without artificial food. The carcass takes on plenty of finely fibered lean meat of excellent flavor.

Harrisburg and Inspection.

The city council of Harrisburg, Pa., have before them an ordinance for a meat, game and food inspector. The measure has passed its first reading in the common council. The City Board of Health cannot investigate goods under the State law. Diseased people selling clean meat are as unhealthy and odious as clean men selling diseased meat. The inspection ordinance has some rocks yet ahead of it. Harrisburg, though, is a pretty healthy town for the amount of unsavory food which the scientific ones seem to find there. Healthy foods are not produced by over-legislation. Dirty sewers and lowly, suffocating haunts are as infectious.

S. & S. Co.'s Big New Branches.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company are whipping every branch of their business into the fighting line and in the finest sort of fighting trim. The expansion of the company's business into new fields and the increase of it in the fields already entered make it absolutely necessary for the numerous large expenditures which the concern are now authorizing and carrying out. General Branch Manager J. A. Howard's tireless energy and safe judgment are, in a measure, responsible for much of this. Two weeks ago we told of the erection of the important packinghouse at Syracuse. Equally important will be the branch at Newark, N. J., when it is built and completed. The present building in that city is 24x100. The company have just completed the purchase of the 15 feet alongside of this. With this new purchase the whole frontage is 40 feet. On the added plot a new structure will be built in harmony with the two-story one now standing, so that when finished the whole area will be covered by a structure 40x100 feet and two stories high. When the older structure has been bodily ripped out nothing will remain of it but the bare walls. Then will take place the transformation. The combined building will be fitted with every device of the latest improved pattern necessary to the business for which the house will be used. There will be increased cold storage room, added smokestacks with smoke houses, the latest and best tracking and insulation, improved salesrooms and weighing rooms where meat can be trotted in and out without air touching it. In a word, this plant will be an electrically lighted, compact plant right up to the last notch which science has marked in packinghouse equipment. Chief Architect C. E. Huntley is busy with his draughting staff getting out the plans and elevations for an early commencement of the work. This extensive branch of the company is located on Mulberry street, at the Jersey Central Railway crossing, and is constructed of brick, with fancy trimmings. The building is an improvement to the locality, and it is a credit as well as a local monument to the expanding business of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. Mr. Metzgar, the stirring and popular manager of this important box, should put a little green stuff on his own head as a sort of personal laurel for his part in the increased business of this branch. He is keeping up. In this connection, we are informed that the recent fire at Pittsburgh, Pa., which turned the S. & S. Co. out of house and home and, for business exigencies, into temporary quarters, will be ashamed of itself when the present plans of the company are consummated. Spacious, conveniently located plots on central thoroughfares are being negotiated for. When the bid is closed, another handsome branch structure will be erected thereon. It will in no sense be inferior to any of its predecessors now grouped about the parent business. We will give due notice of its birth and entrance into the packing world. The

branch house will be built. That is settled. Next week we will give the location of another important branch of this company. The plans are not yet drawn. The site has been decided upon and the deeds are in hand. Space holds it up. There is a smartness about the details of the wholesale business of the S. & S. Co. which takes the retailer's eye. Their wagons, for instance. The Philadelphia and the Baltimore branches are being equipped throughout with new wagons, horses and new harness. The company used to overhaul their outfits yearly, but they now find that it is better to buy, run them for two years, and then sell and buy new ones. Spick and span is the business idea. It is a good one.

Goose Grease.

Evansville, Ind., is the biggest goose-grease town in America. The industry only started about six years ago. About 500 geese will yield about 1,500 pounds of goose-grease, if well and properly fattened. The hams and breasts of the birds are smoked and pickled and the remainder of the goose is rendered into lard. This lard is rich and delicate, and is used in frying the best dishes.

Matters of Interest in Springfield.

The city election for Springfield, Mass., came off Tuesday of last week. It resulted in the election to office of two prominent members of the Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Protective Association of that city—one to the upper and one to the lower board. Mr. J. F. Carman, who keeps the large grocery store and market at South Main street, was elected alderman from Ward 7 by a flattering majority. Mr. Carman was one of the honored delegates from his association to the National Convention at New Haven last summer. Mr. C. A. Wright was elected councilman. He keeps the big 5th Ward Market, at the corner of State and Walnut streets. He naturally feels elated, as he ran and won in a ward which was 300 Republican. Mr. Wright is a Democrat. His brother butcher on the aldermanic board from Ward 7 is a Republican. The local association pulled off its coat, threw aside party politics, and worked like steel horses for its representatives and elected both of them, though Mr. Wright had the hardest fight. Both are large men in a large way, and will have a large say in matters affecting marketmen.

They are well fitted for their duties. The Springfield association will give a banquet in January.

Mr. Charles H. Steele, the energetic secretary of the local association has sold his upper market. That is, the company has. It is known as the Jackson Cash Market, and is sold to Frank W. Jackson and Charles M. Goodwin. Mr. Jackson worked for Steele & Co. for seven years, and has been manager of this market for the past two years. Mr. Goodwin has been with the firm for five years, and has been its bookkeeper for the past year. Both are young men and are well liked, so their success is assured. Springfield is lively, in view of Christmas.



FREEZE-EM will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Pork-loins, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from one to three weeks in just as fresh a condition as if the meat were frozen.

Every bottle is guaranteed.



FREEZE-EM

prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers.

FREEZE-EM is healthful, it cannot be detected, and does not destroy the natural flavor of the meat.

Send for descriptive circular.

Invented and manufactured only by

B. HELLER & COMPANY,
CHEMISTS,
249-251-253 S. Jefferson St.,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

CHRISTMAS BEEF.

The holiday season is on us. The consumer who has been pulling away at chucks, shanks, "salt junk" and other tough meats during the long year now feels his Christmas tooth watering for something juicier and sweeter. He demands it, in fact, and that demand created the Christmas beef which the New York market has made famous. Western herders fatten it especially for this season and for this purpose, at a good round figure for their trouble. To supply this holiday specialty the "city dressed" slaughterers who cater to this December freak of the beef market hasten their buyers into the West to look over and have the first call upon the choice beeves, which have been carefully fed and carefully selected for the trade which makes butchers overlook ordinary stuff and become twelfth-month cranks after Christmas meat. Possibly the first concern in the field was the Eastmans Company, who purchased 1,000 Christmas cattle on the hoof in Chicago, paying \$5.90 for most of them, and \$6 for the best. The gross weight ranges from 1,350 to 1,700 pounds. These superb cattle are in New York, slaughtered and ready for market. This speaks well for the foresight of General Manager Van Holland, for such a large body of extra fine cattle cannot readily be had by waiting later without paying more money for them because of the keener competition which would have driven them up higher. Hand-fed and corn-fattened. That's the kind Eastmans have. But this house is noted for its excellent Christmas beef, so that those who are accustomed to seeing the usual high grade hung on the hooks in previous years will find something there this year which would gladden the eye of a connoisseur of choice beef. One thousand cattle represent over 800,000 pounds of meat, but as most of it is already engaged, intending purchasers who haven't the "hurry order" idea on will get left at the rail, and may lament their inertness.

The pens of Joseph Stern & Son are full of plump, square, well-filled specials which have come in for the Christmas season. If there is anything for which this conservative house is noted it is for their carefully selected cattle for the late December trade. The buyer for the firm was early in the Western market. Their regular order is between 300 and 400 head of Christmas beeves. These were with difficulty secured. So particular are Stern & Son in regard to the standard and the quality of the beef they kill for this time of the year that the Chicago and the Kansas City markets were both thoroughly sifted before a satisfactory herd was secured. These were bought for a high live weight price. Some of these magnificent cattle are now in and have already been slaughtered. When the delicately-grained meat was seen by this firm's old customers the available supply was so quickly snapped up by them that more were purchased Monday in Chicago, and another order was wired to Kansas City for others. This shows a gratifying endorsement of their Christmas goods to Joseph Stern & Son.

Lewis Samuels will be back next week from the West. The rich and luscious Christmas stock which he went out there to purchase for the United Dressed Beef Co. have arrived and the slaughter of them began late yesterday afternoon or this morning. For a large herd, they comprise many of the finest cattle ever brought to New York city. Butchers know the pride of the U. D. B. Co. in their holiday beef and they know the quality of the stuff this concern has heretofore brought over with which to build and to sustain their great reputation for Christmas beef. When the herd is all in there will be nearly 800 of them. This herd has been scientific-

ally and specially fattened for this trade by a scientific prime high-grade beef feeder. The U. D. B. Co. knows exactly what it desires for the holiday season and at once made a high bid for these cattle. They are yearlings, and two and three year olds. Among them are a very large number of magnificent hand-fed Polled Angus stock. They were the finest exhibited to the connoisseur of fine cattle where they were sold, and Mr. Samuels bid high to get them, as he made it a specialty of his trip this year to secure the best. These cattle weigh 1,100 to 1,000 pounds on the hoof. They were divided into one, two and three carload lots. They are all high grade and choice goods. The butchers who call first will, of course, get the pick, though one could shut his eyes and take any of the juicy, well-grained stuff, and not go wrong. The United Dressed Beef Co. has been doing a big business this year and has been selling meat of the Christmas order most of the time, but the lot now in will surprise even the Christmas beef butcher, who knows meat.

• • •

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. created a sensation in the Christmas cattle market when they bid \$6.50 per hundred on the hoof for the choicest beeves of the specially bred and scientifically fed herd of William F. Vanata's famous farm at Tower, Ind. Mr. Vanata breeds only fancy stock, and he is credited with having the finest and the best finished cattle in this or any other country, and it is claimed that his perfect stock and his methods of feeding produce the richest and the juiciest beef ever sent to any Christmas market. Since the every-day-in-the-year commercial beef has caused a wane in the fancy holiday meat there remain but few of these special breeders who still cater to this December trade in the highest price. The Tower farm seems, by the prices its cattle fetched, to have lost none of its prestige. There were no dearer cattle in the market.

In addition to these, this company purchased 107 head of Angus cattle from J. Evans & Son, Emerson, Iowa, at \$5.70 per hundred gross, and 15 head of fancy cattle at \$6.25. The former weighed 1,383 pounds and the latter 1,578 pounds. They were hand fed for two years by an expert Scotch feeder for exhibition at the Omaha Fat Stock Show, where ten of them took first and second premiums for best carload lots of grades and crosses, as well as for individuals. These cattle were very finely bred to start with, and no care or expense was spared in feeding them. The diet was a varied ration of chopped oats, beets, ollmeal and molasses. They are as good as can be made, and were the best bunch of steers seen in the Chicago Stockyards. The breeder of them said that it was wonderful the amount of feeding they took without growing "bunchy." The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. will kill about 250 of such cattle. City marketmen will get watery teeth looking at the carcasses of these superb cattle where they hang in the box. The housewife who wishes really good beef will see art in this meat. It is delicious.

• • •

Messrs. Kaufman & Strauss, at 39th street and 11th avenue, have some superior cattle on the road, but they had not yet got here nor in the coolers at the time of going to press. This firm's old standard reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the Christmas beef it will have in store for the faithful. We understand that very high prices have been paid for the cream of the market, so the beef will be excellent.

The citizens of Jersey City, N. J., eat ten per cent. more meat in proportion to population than do the people of New York City. This is not due to the hungered mosquito. The air on the Heights and about must be ten per cent. more tonicky than the appetite-murdering, crowded haunts of the greater city of New York. This makes the difference.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Cleveland, O., held an important meeting of its members last week to discuss and brace its fight against the Cleveland Provision Company. The company threatens the retailers with a set of their own retail markets. The association meets the threat with interest. About 350 members were present at the meeting. Theurer, Norton & Co. have yielded to the request of the association that they close their retail markets. The butchers in Ohio are forming a State body for joint action on all retail matters. Ohio is the ground on which the Eastern and the Western halves of the National association will battle for membership. It now looks like a compromise line will soon have to be drawn. In the preliminary State organization Albert Apple, of Youngstown, was elected State Treasurer.

The Retail Butchers' organization, of Davenport, Ia., is still fighting the Fair Store because of its unfriendly cut in prices. The "store" is disinclined to give in. Possibly the butchers are helping this thing to advertise its cheap food and is, hence, helping it to a lot of free advertising.

The retail butchers of Columbus, O., held a meeting last week at Balz's hall, Main streets, with a view to forming a permanent association. There were about thirty retailers present. The Columbus butchers have a sort of "big deals" fight, and they are dying to get into position to deal a big blow, or to keep from being dealt one.

The butchers of Toledo, O., are forming a sort of meat fighting alliance outside of the local organization of butchers and grocers for the purpose of fighting what may happen and to check existing grievances. They claim that wholesale houses are now selling dressed beef and pork at retail. The 10-lb. wholesale parcel is to be killed. Then restaurants and hotels must walk in and buy at the retail counters like all other consumers.

The Wyoming Valley Hide and Tallow Co., of the Wyoming Valley, Pa., has been formed. It is composed of the following well-known butchers: J. J. McVeigh, G. R. Gabel, Jacob Rauscher, H. Schmolzel, L. M. Utz, Frank Roos of Wilkes-Barre, George Frantz of Kingston, Joseph Schappert and Dippe Bros. of Nanticoke, and D. Winters of Sugar Notch. A meeting was held last week and the following officers were elected: G. R. Gabel, president; Charles Dippe, vice-president; J. J. McVeigh, secretary; L. M. Utz, treasurer. The members will endeavor to make it a prosperous concern.

The Butchers' and Marketmen's Association, of Providence, R. I., met last week. President Clark presided. This was the 17th annual meeting. This body is sound financially. The membership is 165, and not one died during the past twelve months. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, H. K. Clark; vice-president, A. C. Barker; secretary, T. S. Delano; treasurer, Edwin Tetlow; chief marshal, George C. Leonard; executive board, W. F. Clourman, Walter Barrow, C. E. Seigel, H. N. Swift, R. A. Dyer; finance committee, W. L. Darling, P. A. Arnold, J. F. Ryder; membership committee, C. A. Grant, F. E. Winsor, Jr., F. A. Chace.

The New Haven Retail Butchers' Association had a meeting Tuesday evening to formulate some plan of action for legislation against the trading stamp and such impositions.

Local AND Personal

** J. Heim has opened a new butcher shop uptown in a very populous district.

** A. Popp has flung open his new meat market at 227 East 81st street, and is doing a good trade.

** In the new big small-stock salesroom of the Eastmans Company, at 59th street and 11th avenue, hangs this notice: "Positively no small stock sold at retail. This includes employees. E. Co."

** Jacob Ahlstedt, who was recently transferred to Gansevoort Market, is no longer with the Eastmans Company. His place is taken by "Andy" Taggart, one of the liveliest men in the business.

** Mr. P. D. Armour, Jr., who has been in the East for some days, returned to Chicago on Tuesday.

** George M. Harpell, the prominent butcher of 413 Park avenue, reports business good and that sales are increasing. A general condition of this kind among the trade would make marketmen feel better for Christmas.

** J. Hiller is doing a flattering business in slaughterhouse trimmings at 542 11th avenue. Such things used to be dead wastes.

** Joseph Stern & Son's new and elegant beef vans attract attention all over the city. This slaughtering concern has its own paint shop and keeps its wagons right up to date.

** S. A. Brownell, of the meat firm of S. A. Brownell & Co., New Bedford, Mass., died at 9 a. m. Tuesday of pneumonia. His was a short sickness. Mr. Brownell was a prominent and respected citizen in his city, and his firm are the New Bedford agents for Armour & Co.

** A new butcher shop has just been opened on 5th avenue, between 118th and 119th streets.

** The New York Grocery Company, at Marmaroneck, N. Y., has opened a large meat and grocery store at New Rochelle, which is a good field for a real, live concern.

** B. Benzbach of Danville, Pa., was in town on Monday. He reports business booming in his city. Mr. Benzbach is a big hide and fat dealer out there.

** The frost this week has made the meat trade somewhat sluggish. People seem to be also curtailing expenses a bit to have a few dollars for Christmas toys and Christmas joys.

** Lewis Samuels will be back early in the week from his successful hunt for that fine Christmas beef which the United Dressed Beef Co. puts up at this time.

** Auditor Colwell, of the S. & S. Co., is back from his trip and reports things in a hustling humor everywhere.

** General Eastern Manager Hughes, of the Cudahy Packing Co., was out of the city for a day or two. He keeps all the spokes in the wheel turning.

** It is so cold outside these days that the boys go into the ice boxes to get warm. The box managers haven't much trouble toiling in tending customers within or in keeping them there to "argify" over the price of a prime steer.

** The Armour Packing Co. has secured judgment against George R. Grabb for \$714, and one against William Edler for \$160.

** The Kingan Provision Co. has secured judgment against Samuel M. Janney for \$159.

** The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have secured judgment against Henry Plauth for \$113.

** G. B. Swift and another secured judgment against David Rosenberg for \$341.

** G. F. Swift and another have secured judgment against George Gminder for \$264.

** Eastmans Company of 59th street and 11th avenue have obtained judgment against Peter W. Graber for \$72.

U. D. B Co.'s New Hello.

The United Dressed Beef Co. now has a miniature telephone exchange of its own. It has a new switchboard to connect all of the departments with the general offices upstairs. It is a local central, and a very desirable improvement. It is a pocket edition of Central downtown, and does away with that tiresome and annoying "Busy" from the "hello" girl. The U. D. B. Co.'s new telephone number is 3525 38th street, instead of the old number. The whole trade can now yell for beef at one time, for we heard a big butcher say that "Miss Hello can talk with one ear and hear with the other at the same time she's speaking into its mouth."

Butchers' Horses.

The Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, in East 24th street, New York City, are selling a great many horses to grocers and butchers for use in their delivery wagons. They don't sell them for butchering purposes, because they don't sell horses of that kind. The reason for their popularity seems to be that the average shopman doesn't know a good horse. So in buying at Fiss, Doerr & Carroll's he must get what he buys, and the horse must be "what he's cracked up to be" or the butcher and the grocer would buy elsewhere. Their place is labeled the "Blue Front Auction Stables."

Webber Behind Storm Doors.

The Harlem Packinghouse, at 120th street and 3d avenue has gone into winter quarters. The storm doors on 3d avenue and those on 120th street have been put up and when Richard Webber asks the ceaseless crowd of customers to keep fanning those doors all day to get into the busy hive within, winter has come, sat down and got stuck for the season.

THE BIGGEST HOG EVER GROWN.

The biggest hog ever grown in the United States was killed Tuesday of this week. It is said to be a "Jersey red," was raised by Mr. Robert Black at Cream Ridge, Monmouth County, N. J., and weighed, alive, 1,600 pounds. This monster swine—as big as a well-fattened and heavy Christmas beef—was raised especially for Rohe & Brother, the big pork packers at 33d street, near 8th avenue, New York City. The hog was two years and a half old, and weighed, killed and dressed 1,336 pounds. There is hardly a beef steer in the city whose dressed dead weight will equal that of this huge hog, and no other hog in this country has reached such a weight. This pig was fed on corn, milk and apples.

Its body will be a sight to behold during the next week, as Rohe & Brother will have it on exhibition in their big store on 33d street between 7th and 8th avenue. This monster prize hog will arrive in New York today, and go at once into the exhibition business. The arrival of the porker will be the advent of a family of Christmas puns. This is the biggest hog in the world. Any one can see it at the above address, where the body will be on exhibition for a while before going to pieces.

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in the New York Telephone
Company's system are provided
with Long Distance Tele-
phones, Metallic Circuit Lines,
and the highest grade of ser-
vice. The Rates vary only with
the amount of use made of the
Service. This method makes
the cost of telephone service
at RESIDENCES and PRIVATE
STABLES very moderate.**

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St., 952 Broadway, 115 W. 36th St.

It's Hill's Dry Cold.....



This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a MEAT PRESERVER and an ICE SAVER.

**NO MORE SPOILED
MEATS or EXORBIT-
ANT ICE BILLS.**

Our reputation and guarantee
back of all our work. That is
worth something, isn't it? And
they cost no more than the in-
terior makes. Write for Catalogue.

C. V. HILL & CO.

TRENTON, N. J.

**Brooklyn Agent, HENRY C. BULLWINKEL,
226-228 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.**

TRACKING A SPECIALTY.

**It will pay you to have our prices on
Tracking and Rollers.**

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, December 16, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Popp, A., 227 E. 81st st.; to B. Gohner (Filed Dec. 9).	\$50
Froelke, Hy., 1491 Lexington ave.; to J. Leery (Filed Dec. 10).	150
Dishrow, W. W.; to L. M. Disbrow (R) Filed Dec. 10).	5,000
Hong & Nerenburg, 136 Suffolk st.; to C. Fried (Filed Dec. 12).	100
Kiesz, Phil., Jr., 323 10th ave.; to F. Ambs (Filed Dec. 13).	350
Furhauer, J. H., 2147 8th ave.; to J. Kraeger (Filed Dec. 15).	200

Bills of Sale.

Grollimund, Margt., 167 9th ave.; to F. A. Roeder (Filed Dec. 14).	\$500
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BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Bills of Sale.

Schulz, Henry, 432 De Kalb ave.; to Agnes Burns (Filed Dec. 14).	nom.
Borowsky, Jacob, 113 Siegel st.; to Julius Klein (Filed Dec. 16).	165

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J. Mortgages.

Moeri, J. J., Harrison; to W. Rall.	\$200
Bills of Sale.	
Rall, William, Harrison, to J. J. Moeri.	\$400

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, December 16, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Holland, C. H. & Co., 16-18 Park pl.; to M. J. Day (R) (Filed Dec. 9).	\$5,175
Elben M., 793 Columbus ave.; to E. R. Biebler (Filed Dec. 10).	15
Davenport, James, 115 Broad st.; to Duperquet H. & M. Co. (Filed Dec. 10).	113
Haims, Fred, 20 New st.; to Louis Haims (Filed Dec. 12).	2,026
Kemkel, Hy., 1888 2d ave.; to Smith & Sills (2) (Filed Dec. 12).	195

Muth, John, 38 Ann st.; to S. Milaster (Filed Dec. 13).	50
Ullman, R. R., 331 E. 93d; to Eliza Ull- man (milk) (Filed Dec. 13).	1,637
Petrak, J. & M., 1162 1st ave.; to F. Sirinek (Filed Dec. 14).	107
Shepard, F. L.; to E. S. Tents (Filed Dec. 14).	150
Berg, A. & M.; to B. Meyer (Filed Dec. 15).	100

Bush, Thomas, 1111 Union ave.; to C. H. Hinck (Filed Dec. 15).	50
Heinte, W. F., 274 W. 120th st. (Filed Dec. 15).	100
Sackler, J. & L., 402 Grand st.; to M. Levin (Filed Dec. 15).	325

Bills of Sale.

Reiman, Isaac, 314 E. 39th st.; to S. Goldstein (Filed Dec. 9).	\$25
Achille, Nicolo, 19 Stanton st.; to Mar- co & Sciates (Filed Dec. 12).	1,500
Auricchio, L., 128 Mulberry st.; to D. & C. Pagano (Filed Dec. 12).	1,600
Auricchio, L., 79 Mulberry st.; to V. Guerricchio (Filed Dec. 12).	1,300
Goetzinger, Carl, 537 5th st.; to J. Se- radzky (Filed Dec. 13).	600

Tents, Edith S., 777 Amsterdam ave.; to F. L. Shepard (Filed Dec. 14).	—
Kuppermann, L. & E., 76 2d ave.; to H. Kohn (Filed Dec. 14).	200
Herman, L., 234 E. 102d st.; to M. Der- bach (Filed Dec. 14).	1,200

Meyer, Barbena, 1112 2d ave.; to A. & M. Berg (Filed Dec. 15).

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Kubener, Nicholas, 704 Decatur st.; to J. Amend (Filed Dec. 9).	\$125
Brahm, Charles J., 73 Columbia st.; to Maureo (Filed Dec. 9).	130
Johnson, Charles F., 82 Montague st.; to Seth Wilke & George A. Tweed (Filed Dec. 13).	550
Cohen, Abraham B.; to Eastern Park- way & Stone Co. (Samuel Max) (Filed Dec. 15).	250

Bills of Sale.

Dauziger, Aron & Gussie, his wife, 43 Tompkins ave.; to Isaac Gotberg (Filed Dec. 10).	\$350
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HUDSON COUNTY, N. J. Mortgages.

Lieberman, Simon, Seacaucus, to L. Heilbrunn, 238 cows, 13 horses, 500 milk cans, etc.	\$11,000
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BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—P. S. Cote, Baltic, mar- ket; out of business.—Henry Goldstein,

Hartford, meat market; bill of sale of Sheldon street store.—William H. Wilson, New Haven, fish; R. E. mortg., \$450.

FLORIDA.—Hicks & Arey, Sanford; butchers, etc.; sold out.—J. R. Campbell, Jacksonville; hotel; petition in bankruptcy.—Green Bros., Palatka; butchers; chattel mortgage, \$124.

IDAHO.—J. H. Boyce, Boise City, hotel; chattel mortg., \$1,300.

ILLINOIS.—W. T. Wilson, Greenup, market, etc.; sold out.

INDIANA.—Williams Bros., Kokomo, meats; succeeded by T. F. Williams, Jr.—Conrad Bauer, Indianapolis, meats, etc.; R. E. mortg., \$2,500.—John H. Gruenert, Indianapolis, hotel, etc.; released R. E. mortg., \$2,000.

MAINE.—Edwin E. Morse, Island Falls, hotel; sold out.—Charles G. Sanborn, Portland, restaurant; damaged by fire.—Benj. F. Coburn, South Modunkuss, hotel, etc.; sold out.—D. E. Fiske, Waterville, hotel; sold out.—Preble Dovey, Brewer, provisions, etc.; Samuel N. Dovey, individually, gave chattel mortg., \$282.

MASSACHUSETTS.—George A. Watson, Gloucester, provisions, etc.; assigned.—Joseph H. Corrigan, Boston, restaurant; voluntary bankruptcy.—J. W. MacDougall, Boston, restaurant; mortg. Aug. 11, 1898, released.—Fred W. Tatro, Boston, restaurant; chattel mortg., \$1,825.—Marie Dubeaute, Fitchburg, provisions; chattel mortg., \$400.—Z. Taylor Harrington, Hull, hotel; sold R. E. \$1.—Henry O. Whiting, Plymouth, market; sold R. E. \$1.

MICHIGAN.—Lee, Tennesen & Co., Ironwood, meat; dissolved.—Andrew Alderman, Vermontville, meats, etc.; succeeded by Edgar E. Campbell.—Lill D. Benedict, Detroit, meats, etc.; bill of sale, \$600; chattel mortg., \$475 discharged.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Lyster Bros., Concord, provisions; William J. Lyster dead.—John M. Mathes, Bethlehem, hotel; chattel mortg., \$400.

NEW JERSEY.—Kemmerly & Manning, Bayonne, hotel, etc.; chattel mortg., \$3,500.

NEW YORK.—Hand Bros., Amagansett, butchers; succeeded by C. S. Hand.—August Heydolph, New York City, retail butcher, etc.; attachment, \$1,209.—A. Lawrence, Rochester, meat; chattel mortg., \$425.—Charles M. Roalman, Rochester, meat; judgt., \$111.

PENNSYLVANIA.—George A. Williams, Bradford, meat market; succeeded by W. A.

King.—Ingram Bros., Chester, hotel; dissolved; succeeded by Valentine M. Ingram.

—Frank H. Hills, Harbourcreek, hotel; succeeded by J. F. Knoll.—L. J. Coffey,

Lock Haven, butcher; sheriff's sale advertised for last Thursday.—Samuel Burgeson, Titusville, meat market; sold out.—Peter Roeder,

Allegheny, meats; execution issued \$2,500.

—William Walsh, Austin, meat; execution, about \$800.—Romeyn Synder, Elmhurst, meat market; judgt., \$317.—George Adams,

Olyant, hotel; judgt., \$136.—Townsend W. Knowles, Scranton, hotel; execution, \$400.

—J. B. Lehman, Williamsport, meat; judgt., \$1,231.

RHODE ISLAND.—Hoar & Stoughton, Bristol, fish; dissolved.—George R. White,

Newport, meats; chattel mortg., \$300.

TEXAS.—David Kurtz, Dallas, market; bill of sale, \$1,300.

VERMONT.—Charles E. Scofield, Pittsford, hotel; sold out.

WEST VIRGINIA.—G. M. Dyer, Haynes, hotel; judgt., \$1,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Mrs. M. M. Staples,

Frederickton; meats; judgment, \$153.—

Dona Vantour, Shadie; lobster packer; bill of sale, \$229.

New Shops.

A. S. Maurer is having his market at Montgomery, Pa., re-rigged and electric lighted.

Charles Lane and John Mahay have opened a new meat market on Jefferson avenue, Pulaski, N. Y.

The Foster Mercantile Company has added a meat market to its store at Foster, Ia.

P. A. Lasher has about opened his new meat and grocery business at North Front street, Kingston, N. Y.

M. M. Marble and O. B. E. Chipman have opened a new meat market on Central street, Southbridge, Mass.

E. J. Shaw has opened a new meat market in the Lamb Block, Athol, Mass.

W. E. Northrup has opened a meat market in the Masonic Building, North Adams, Mass.

E. Desilets & Brother have opened their new meat market at Newburyport, N. H.

Councilman Walter Firth, of East Trenton, N. J., has opened a meat market in connection with his North Clinton avenue grocery store.

W. A. Mason has opened a new meat market on Spring street, Searcy, Ark.

Wilson & Jones have opened a new butcher shop at Passaic, N. J. They are stirring young men from Garfield.

Sheriff Van Buskirk has opened a new meat market at Hackensack, N. J., which will be run by George and Henry, his sons. The sheriff is a hustler, any way you take him.

Business Changes.

T. D. Litchfield of Randolph, and A. A. Joslin have purchased the Bragg & Parsons meat market in Northfield, Vt.

Daniel Fowler has purchased the market of Henry Lampe at Main street, West Springfield, Mass.

William Colter has bought the meat market of Fred Townsend at Genoa, N. Y.

G. G. Tuttle of Sycamore has purchased the meat market of Gebhardt & Snavely at Bucyrus, O.

The market lately occupied by Frank P. Elliott on Main street, Taunton, Mass., will shortly be occupied by a wholesale concern from Fall River.

** Pettit & Reed, of New York City, have been incorporated with a capital of \$120,000 to deal in dairy produce. The directors are Mortlock Pettit and James S. Pettit of Brooklyn, Charles Reed and S. K. Reed of York.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 4,000 lbs.; 21 barrels of poultry, 4,200 lbs.; 17 calves, 800 lbs.; 1 hog, 100 lbs.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Tuesday morning at about 5 o'clock a fire broke out in the basement of the Atlantic Beef Co., at Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, causing more excitement than damage. The fire originated in a heap of refuse, and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion or a lighted cigar. It smouldered all day Monday, and was discovered Tuesday morning early by an employee. The lazy fire, burned into the woodwork and through the ceiling to the floor above. The loss was about \$500.

Luke Feeley has severed his connection with the Armour Packing Co., and is at present engaged with George Dowling, the poultry dealer of Fort Greene Place.

Joseph Stern, one of the well-known and old-time butchers of Brooklyn is laying seriously ill at his home on Pacific street.

EXPERIENCE.**Judgment Reversed.**

"The National Provisioner" published in the issue of Dec. 18, last year, that judgment was rendered in the City Court against N. Wolfskehl in favor of C. H. Barkley for \$3,879.45. By order of the Court of Dec. 12, 1898, this judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered.

Selling Cats for Rabbits.

We've heard the Western packers accused of slaughtering Rocky Mountain goats for sheep, though the cannibal forgot to tell how the meat was whitened. Now, we've just learned that Dominic Shamber, an Italian dealer at Kansas City, is selling cats for rabbits, and we are pleased that he is in trouble for it. Shamber removed the head, tail and feet. Then it was hard to draw the line between the two.

Pieplant is wholesome and aperient; is excellent for rheumatic sufferers, and useful for purifying the blood.

Condemned Little in Dayton.

Meat Inspector Louis G. Miller inspected 624 butcher stands and 60 fish dealers' stands in Dayton, O., during the past month, and condemned 40 lbs. spare ribs, six dozen eggs, one cow (cremated), three quarters of beef and sixty rabbits—hardly enough to pay expenses, but enough to poison a lot of people.

A New Sausage Factory.

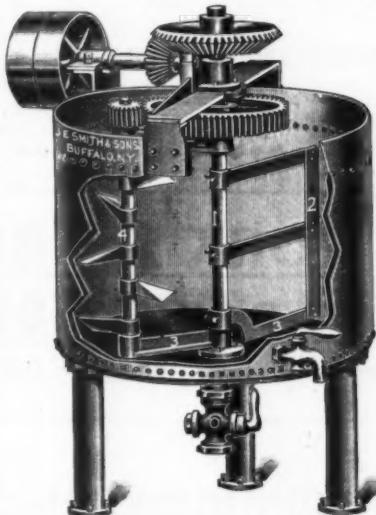
The sausage and bologna factory building at Union Hill, N. J., is nearing completion.

A lot of anxious people wishing work watch the rise of the structure. The building is two stories high, and the sausages turned out from it will be guaranteed to contain only the proper meat. The sausage is such a popular article of diet that the general eater has always accepted it without question.

A hog is not the smallest thing on four legs. One reached Cincinnati last week weighing 890. He ate two meals and was sent on to Dayton, O. He was apparently disgusted to learn that two weeks before that a 920-pounder had wobbled in from Indiana. Both were big drinkers.

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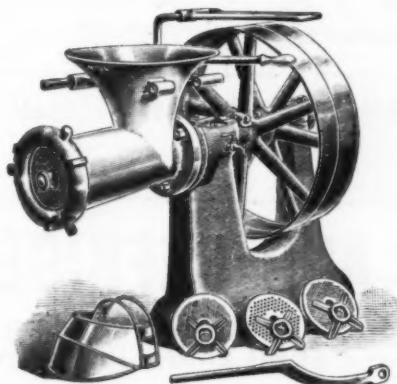


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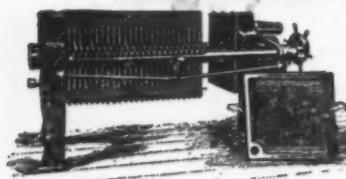
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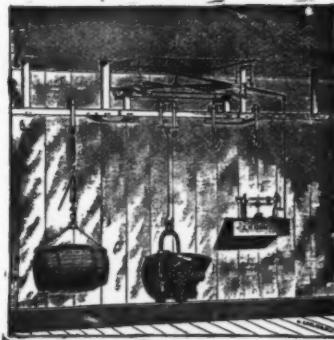
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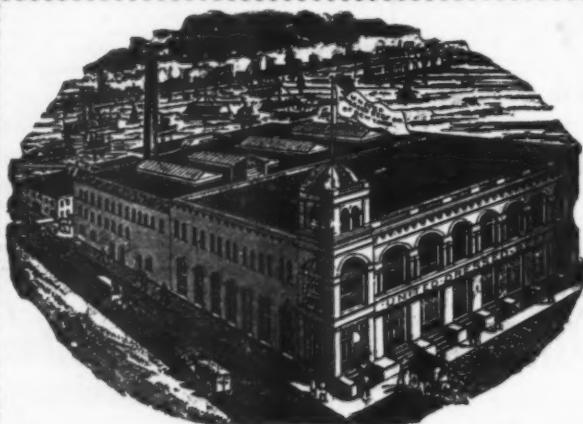
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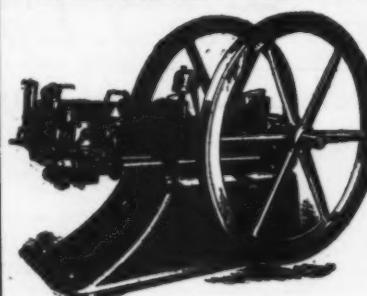
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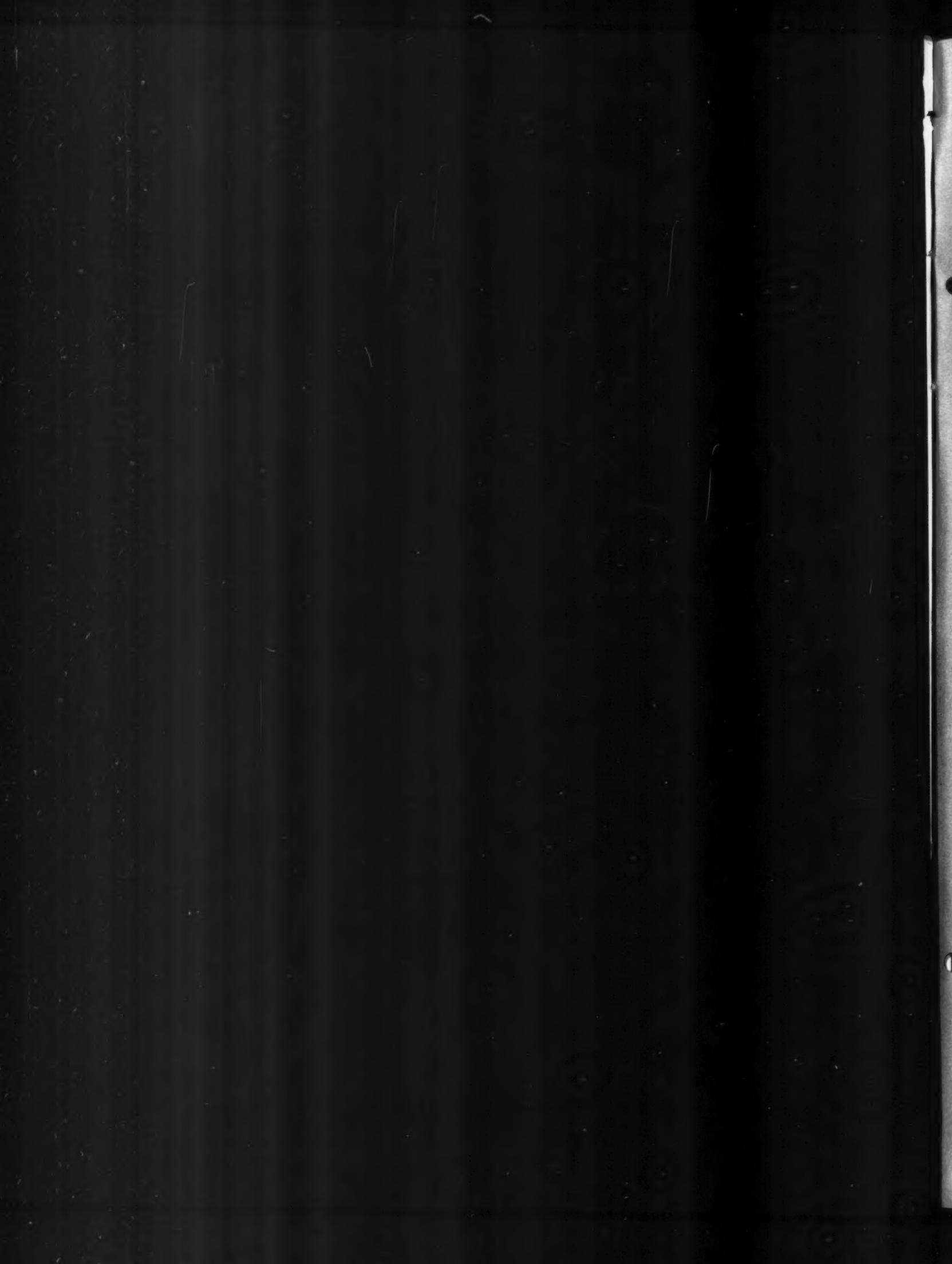
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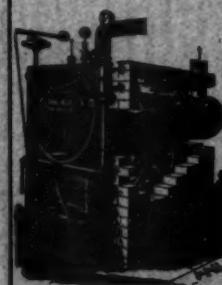
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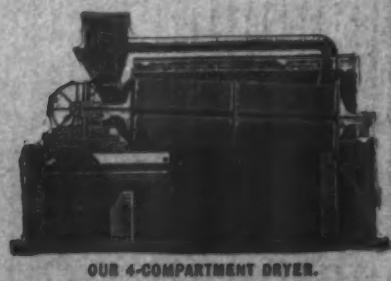
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